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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Campaign Gathers Speed

Japan Gets Slap at Geneva

Britain Sees Sacrifice Help

Mr. Coolidge Sets Frugal Mark

Turkey Purges Turk Tongue

THE American presidential campaign gathers final month speed. Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic nominee, receives great ovations at Milwaukee and Chicago, after telling mid-Western farmers he would like to help them. President Hoover, having arranged far-reaching postponement on farm debts now due, leaves for Des Moines, where 150,000 farmers plan to greet him. Alfred E. Smith applauds Democracy in his new magazine, but neglects to mention Roosevelt. The Republicans recognize their biggest task—offsetting a protest state of thought growing out of impatience and fear. Former President Coolidge will speak to the nation from Madison Square Garden, New York, on Oct. 11. Counseling a Republican campaign of candid education, he pleads: "It is a time when the people ought to stand firm."

¶ China wins another victory over Japan at Geneva. On the eve of publication of the Lytton Commission's report, the League Assembly Committee of Nineteen registers regret that Japan recognized Manchukuo before the report was submitted. Hymans of Belgium recalls that both Japan and China pledged themselves on Dec. 10, 1931, and July 1, 1932, to take no action that would aggravate the situation. Benes of Czechoslovakia administers a double slap to Japan—He regrets that the League's confidence was twice misplaced.

¶ Britain's final figures show the great success of its recent war loan conversion scheme. All but 8 per cent of the $2,000,000,000 5 per cent bonds cheerfully came forward in exchange for new bonds at 3½. The reluctant £165,000,000 will be paid off in cash. London finds that the conversion has largely restored pre-war interest rates in the market. And while saving money the treasury finds itself better off by £17,000,000 than a year ago. The nation gets a new glimpse of an old truth—A little sacrifice brings a large reward.

¶ Spain and the United States see Mr. Calvin Coolidge set the world a shining and perhaps unparalleled example in frugality. Amherst College graduates holding a banquet in Madrid lengthily cable Mr. Coolidge to ask a message that will lend dignity and color to their occasion and explaining that for the moment cable tolls are off. Back flashes a reply from the former President showing, among other things, that one should not gallop a free horse to destruction. Cables Mr. Coolidge—"Greetings!"

¶ Greece prepares for a government by the Popularists, or Royalists, with Leader Tsaldaris at its head. Premier Venizelos accepts conditionally the assurances of the Popularists that they will defend the Republic as the nation's legal system of government. The conditions, which appear to be acceptable, are that three military departments and the Ministry of the Interior shall be held by Republicans. Premier Venizelos and his Cabinet may resign, but he will continue his familiar personal rôle—He's the bulldog guardian of a democratic Greece.

¶ Columbia University sees the "technocrats" measure American social life in terms of energy. These skilled engineers and architects find that a 300,000-horsepower turbine, operated by six men, generates energy equal to 9,000,000 men. The United States' wheat crop, sown and gathered by modern methods by 4000 men, would have needed 5,000,000 men 100 years ago. America's industrial equipment could really do the work of five times the earth's population. Revealing facts, and when energy is better regulated there looms an easier world—Loads of leisure for everybody.

¶ The United States Department of Labor is flooded with protests against its recent ruling that foreign students may not earn money while attending American colleges. University presidents declare such well-meant protection to labor is unnecessary, and that while affecting only 1500 persons, promotes wide international ill will. Most important of all, the American students complain that the ruling misrepresents their well-known attitude—"Give the foreign stude a break."

¶ Turkey's Istanbul palace houses a novel linguistic conference. President Mustapha Kemal Pasha's commission purifies the language by replacing plentiful Arabic and Persian words with long-forgotten Turkish terms. After centuries, "Allah be praised" becomes "Tchalap be praised." The new vocabulary is to be pushed upon everybody's tongue. Whoever uses an Arabic word is to be answered with silence. If he persists, extended silence—in the solitary section of a completely Turkish jail.

Leave Happy Isle Alone, Report Urges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brisbane, Queensl.

URGING that inhabitants of Rennell Island, in the Solomon group in the Pacific, be left alone, Dr. S. M. Lambert, member of the royal commission working on the western Pacific, pointed out in his report that this lonely spot was a "native Utopia."

There is no crime on the island, he said, no riches, no poverty; the population is well balanced and the people are happy. He declared there is little opportunity for white traders to exploit the island, since the copra grown there was not sufficient to keep one trader going and the situation of the island would make trading too expensive to secure adequate profits.

Byrd to Start National Tour For Economy

Men of Affairs to Bid Him Bon Voyage at New York Club

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—Representative men of affairs will bid bon voyage on Monday to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, when he sets out on a speaking tour of 14 states, campaigning against waste in public expenditures under the auspices of the National Economy League.

One of the immediate objectives is to increase general sentiment against the immediate payment of $2,300,000,000 on soldier compensation certificates, not due under the terms of their establishment until 1945. The farewell to Rear Admiral Byrd, who is national chairman of the league, is to be made the occasion of a luncheon at the Advertising Club of New York.

The economy crusaders against national, state and local waste in expenditures of public money are to take off in a commercial plane from Newark airport Monday at 3:45 p. m. for the first evening meeting in Baltimore under the auspices of the local branch of the league. After Baltimore the itinerary is as follows:

Wilmington, Oct. 4; Buffalo, Oct. 5; Cleveland, Oct. 6 and 7; Toledo, Oct. 8; Detroit, Oct. 9, 10 and 11; Indianapolis, Oct. 12; Milwaukee, Oct. 13 and 14; Chicago, Oct. 15 and 16; St. Louis, Oct. 17 and 18; Louisville, Oct. 19; Nashville, Oct. 20; Cincinnati, Oct. 21, 22 and 23; Columbus, Oct. 24; Wheeling, Oct. 25; Pittsburgh, Oct. 26; Philadelphia, Oct. 28, and Hartford, Oct. 29.

Besides Rear Admiral Byrd, there will be in the party Mr. Charles M. Mills, executive director of the National Economy League, their assistants and the tour manager.

It was to take command of the national campaign against governmental waste that Rear Admiral Byrd canceled his second south polar expedition, for which he already had bought a ship.

The object of the Byrd tour is to awaken popular interest in the emergency work of the league. The league, rather than opposing adequate relief for disabled veterans and adequate care for dependents of soldiers slain in the American wars, holds that the best is none too good for that deserving group. It reasons further that the drain on the Treasury by the undeserving jeopardizes the proper care of the deserving.

New British Posts Shared by Parties

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 1—Further ministerial appointments, now announced, have been completed in the record period of four days, the Prime Minister having had the task of filling 15 of the 16 vacancies caused by the free traders' secession.

Eight vacancies have gone to Conservatives and seven to the group of Liberals which continues to support the National Government. Mr. MacDonald has thus succeeded in maintaining the balance between the two main political parties.

Today's appointments are: Mr. Ernest Brown (Liberal) to be Minister of Mines, Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare (Liberal) succeeding him as Secretary to the Health Ministry. Sir George Penny (Conservative) becomes Comptroller of the Household, Sir Victor Warrender (Conservative) succeeding him as Vice-Chamberlain, while Mr. James Blindell (Liberal) succeeds Sir Victor as Junior Lord of the Treasury, and Dr. Morris Jones (Liberal) succeeds Mr. Blindell as Assistant Whip.

ARBITRATOR NAMED IN CHILEAN REVOLT

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 1 (AP)—The revolt in the Northern Provinces which threatened the Central Government here yesterday seemed on the way to settlement by arbitration today.

An agreement was made last night to place the matter in the hands of former President Arturo Allesandri as arbitrator and both sides to the controversy indicated they would accept whatever decision he made. It was expected he would recommend that a civil junta or the Supreme Court take over the National Government, from which President Carlos Davila recently resigned.

Social Workers Stand Firm In Campaign Against Liquor

Some Agree That Prohibition Changes Might Be Advisable, but That as Yet None Has Been Put Forth as Good as Present One

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—Repeal or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment would multiply the problems of settlement workers here and bring back conditions that would be "a great misfortune" to the community, according to authorities in that field.

Although several social workers advocate some change in the present dry law, they are unanimous in insisting that there must be no let-up in the campaign against alcoholic beverages. Regulations limiting the liquor traffic very strictly would be necessary at once to take the place of the present dry law, if and when it is changed, they declare. They admit that they know of no plan which would cope with the problem of regulating a legalized liquor traffic and express the opinion that any laws for that purpose would be resisted, just as is the present law.

Objections to the present law arise out of conditions resulting from inadequate enforcement and because, they charge, such violations "encourage a spirit of lawlessness." If the present law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors were enforced properly, they would have no arguments against it, they declare.

A widespread and intensive temperance education movement should be launched throughout the United States and continued indefinitely to combat the propaganda of liquor interests, they hold. One worker who says he favors a change in the present system, asserts that if the law were changed, so as to allow the liquor interests the same privileges they had before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted, it would put social service work in this country back a quarter of a century.

Miss Lillian D. Wald, head of the Henry Street Settlement for nearly 40 years, who did not advocate prohibition until after she saw the benefits which the dry law brought to the people in her community, stands firmly in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act.

"Prohibition," Miss Wald says, "has made the life of settlement workers much easier, and reopening of the saloons, which would certainly follow any repeal or modification of the present law, would be a disaster to us.

"The people who are agitating against the Eighteenth Amendment do not tell us where strong liquor will be sold if they succeed in getting the law repealed. They have not offered us any alternative for

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

HOME-SCHOOL RIVALRY FACES FILM INDUSTRY

P. T. A. Board Decides to Formulate Program of Entertainment

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 1—A new kind of competition with the commercial motion picture is to be encouraged by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers as a means of bringing influence to bear to raise the standards of cinema entertainment, it was decided at a meeting of the executive board of the congress here yesterday. It is home and school recreation.

If motion picture producers and distributors persist in sending out to the communities programs unfit for children, who form a large proportion of the audiences, parents must bend their efforts to promoting other forms of activity to take the place of amusement films "until such time as better social conditions exist in the theater," a report adopted by the board advised. To this end, parents in the numerous P. T. A. groups should seek the aid of the recreation department of the congress which offers help in planning homemade and school-made entertainment, it added.

But the motion picture committee of the congress is not giving up its struggle for higher standards in the commercial movie field, according to Mrs. Robbins Gilman, chairman. Members are to "study and support legislation for better motion picture production and distribution," the plan for the coming year provided. Groups are urged to keep in touch with the progress of national legislation to regulate trade practices, such as block booking, which prevent exhibitors from responding to the demand of public opinion for better programs.

Research is to be promoted. P. T. A. members are asked to study and compare the result in states that have legal protection for children against harmful films with those without regulatory laws. The general program of the national congress is defined as follows:

To endeavor to shape a dependable public opinion to support educational films and necessary legislation to regulate and supervise commercial pictures.

A renaissance of home arts may be the silver lining of the economic clouds of the present period, said Mrs. Hugh Bradford, president of the congress, as she sketched what she regarded as a new emphasis for local P. T. A. activities in the coming year.

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THINGS PRESENT

A newspaper man summarizes his observations of one of Chicago's wettest suburbs over a period of 15 years in Letters to the Monitor today. Show this letter to your friend who contends that more liquor is being consumed today than before prohibition.

Read "Old Stories and the Modern Child" and perhaps you will understand why some of the old favorites do not appeal to your youngsters.

Your friend studying German, or your German friend studying English, has an opportunity to speed his linguistic endeavors with the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

Another of those Editor's Puzzles appears on the Feature page. Mark in your corrections, then compare your efforts with an edited copy appearing elsewhere in the paper.

AND THINGS TO COME

The Rime-O-Grams next week will be based on Rivers of the World. Teachers are invited to submit these tests to geography classes, and send in the answers.

Monday brings the Children's page.

ROOSEVELT TRIP ADMITTED ASSET TO HIM IN WEST

Even Republicans Agree Protest Vote, Grave Hoover Obstacle

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1—Chicago welcomed Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt with an old-fashioned torchlight parade last night and kept up the greeting today.

The arrival here brings the 9000-mile swing around the circle near its conclusion. Governor Roosevelt will attend the third game of the World Series today and address a Democratic gathering tonight. In Detroit tomorrow he will hold a series of conferences with political leaders, and after that his way lies straight back to Albany. Later in the campaign there will be a tour through the South.

Summing up the results of the three-week political journey, Governor Roosevelt has shown himself to hundreds of thousands of bystanders on city streets from coast to coast, and he has addressed literally scores of gatherings, from the huge crowd in the Los Angeles Olympic Stadium, to a rear platform huddle in the treeless expanse of some prairie village.

Putting the matter concisely, it looks, in the West, very much like a Democratic year. Even discounting the optimistic assertions of local Democratic leaders of the Pacific coast, the number of responsible Republicans willing to admit, confidentially, the possibility of defeat, would tend to indicate that there is some substance behind the Democratic hopes. The question now is just how far the Roosevelt sympathy extends, and what success President Hoover will have in changing this sentiment in his speech at Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 4.

Hostility Is Manifest

The second major generalization to be drawn from the Roosevelt trip this far, is that many prospective Democratic voters are not as enthusiastic about Roosevelt as they are hostile to the party in power. Here again, this observation was fairly predictable, before the tour started, and the trip has merely strengthened the idea. It is the

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PROTESTS MOUNT AGAINST ALIEN STUDENT RULING

Ban on Earning Money for Education Faces Sharp Questioning

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 — The White House and Labor Department are being flooded with evidence that the recent ruling of the Secretary of Labor forbidding foreign students in this country to earn money to pay for their education is destined, if not rescinded, to cause more international ill will than it can do good in the way of furnishing jobs for American students.

Both college heads and American students are protesting vigorously against the ruling of Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, issued Sept. 1 making working foreign students who are here on a nonquota basis liable to arrest and deportation. The question of its legality has also been raised.

In its original order the department forbade any nonquota foreign student to do work of any kind, but on the protest of educators, it has relented to the extent of allowing students who entered this country before Aug. 1 to exchange their services for room, board or tuition so long as no money is involved in the transaction. In other words, the foreign student may keep the furnace for his landlady in exchange for his board but he may not accept any money though, as the protests point out, he may spend thousands of dollars in this country getting his education.

Hardships in Regulation

An example of the hardships the new regulation is bound to work is described in a letter to Mr. Lawrence Richey, secretary to the President, from Dr. James L. McConaughy, president of Wesleyan University. Outstanding Japanese students now attending Knox, Amherst and Wesleyan colleges as recipients of Bancroft scholarships, which were established as a good will measure by a former American Ambassador to Japan, have suffered financially this year because of the depreciation of the yen. These colleges have made special efforts to provide these Japanese students with part-time work to help pay their living expenses. If the regulation is enforced, Dr. McConaughy pointed out, these students will have to return home immediately and "Japanese-American relations, not particularly cordial at the present moment, will be harmed."

Secretary Doak defends the ruling on the ground that many American students are finding it difficult to pay their college expenses at this time and are entitled to all the jobs available. His ruling is part of the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Bishop Drops Out Of Legion Because Of Bonus Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Oct. 1 — In protest against the bonus action of the American Legion, the resignation of the Rt. Rev. Frank E. Wilson, Episcopal Bishop of Eau Claire, is announced here. Mr. Wilson was an army chaplain during the war, and has been a member of the Legion for 12 years. He gave up a pastorate at Glencoe, Ill., to join the A. E. F., and has been an important figure in Legion activities since the war, it is said.

"Unpatriotic in principle," was the characterization Mr. Wilson made of the Legion's demand for immediate payment of the balance of the bonus, in a letter withdrawing his membership. "The Legion is supposed to stand for a high type of patriotism. Its action is a serious blow to public confidence in ex-service men."

"One-fourth of the entire national budget," he continued, "is mortgaged in favor of the World War veterans. It cost me one-third of my income to enlist during the war. I have never believed the country owed me anything for it."

Personages in European News

★ ★ ★

Poincaré Reënters Political Lists in France; Von Hindenburg's Motto Is 'Ora et Labora'

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special Correspondence

"Bucharest is the springboard for Ambassadors." Prince von Bulow, in his latest volume of memoirs, quotes this phrase. Europe certainly looks with the greatest interest to Roumania.

Dr. Vaida-Voevod, who has become Prime Minister, has a difficult task to fulfill, for the economic, the political and the diplomatic problems which he is called upon to consider are great. He studied at the University of Vienna, was Prime Minister in 1919, and delegate to the Peace Conference of that year. There is a good deal of confidence in him, for he has been for eight years associated with the "elder statesman," Dr. Juliu Maniu, as Vice-President of the National Peasant Party.

This party has a big majority, but it obtained it thanks to a somewhat comic blunder of the Liberals. The Liberals, when they were triumphant a few years ago, decided that the party which headed the polls should receive as a premium half the seats in the Chamber. The remaining half was to be divided among all the parties, including, of course, the leading party, which therefore would have 50 per cent, plus its proportionate share of the remaining 50 per cent.

Doubtless the Liberals thought they were thus assuring their permanence. But it is the National Peasants and their allies—with a vote of 45 per cent in the country—who have benefited by this singular election law. Dr. Vaida-Voevod has had the good sense to promise to reform the electoral law by which he now profits. For it will infallibly turn against his party sooner or later. Such a system, which makes a present of half the seats, before proceeding to cut up the other half proportionately, cannot possibly be regarded as representative.

Raymond Poincaré has decided to run as a candidate in the forthcoming French senatorial elections; and, characteristically, he has taken on to his list candidates of a somewhat different political color, thus

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Technocrats Find One Turbine Does Work of 9,000,000 Men

Declare All Planning Must Be Based on Production of Energy—Two-Year Survey Helps Unemployed Architects

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—Through the application of the methods of natural science to the industrial and social order, the production of energy, and not the money cost, involved in any particular undertaking, must be the consideration in planning all the projects of man from that of putting through a telephone call to that of erecting a skyscraper. This must be done if the integrated, high-energy social structure built up on the North American continent is to be maintained, according to a spokesman for an organization here known as Technocracy.

The studies made thus far by the "technocrats" have uncovered some startling facts. They show that a turbine with a generating capacity of 300,000 horsepower, equal to the energy of 9,000,000 men working on a 24-hour basis, is under the operating control of but a half dozen men; that a single worker needs to work only 660 hours during the entire year to produce his quota of the commodities required by the United States; that the industrial equipment of this country has a capacity of 1,000,000,000 horsepower doing the work of 10,000,000,000 men, or five times the total population of the earth; that the introduction of a new machine for making light bulbs has replaced 10,000 men.

It is also revealed that if the methods of a century ago were in use today 5,000,000 men would have been needed to cultivate the soil for the 1929 wheat crop in the United States, whereas with present-day equipment, 4000 men would be sufficient, that 1291 man-hours were needed in 1904 to turn out an automobile, whereas in 1929, 92 man-hours were adequate; that to produce one ton of steel required 70 man-hours in 1900, and only 13 man-hours in 1929, and similar comparisons.

The "technocrats" comprise independent engineers, among them architects, biologists, anthropologists, and others representing all the natural sciences. Mr. Howard Scott, consultant engineer, is director of the work; assistant directors are Mr. Bassett Jones, consulting engineer; Mr. Dal Hitchcock, metallurgical engineer, and Mr. King Hubbard, geophysicist. Working at Columbia University's department of industrial engineering, of which Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch is the head, and sponsored by the Architects' Emergency Relief Committee of New York, the group is tracing

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GREEK ROYALIST CHIEF READY TO BACK REPUBLIC

Tsaldaris Letter Moves Last Obstacle to His Forming a Ministry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

ATHENS, Oct. 1 — The régime question is now considered definitely settled as the result of a letter which the Royalist, Mr. Panayoti Tsaldaris sent to President Alexander Zaimis, in which he announces that he recognizes the republic.

Mr. Tsaldaris declares that he will defend the republic as the country's legal system of government under which he hopes that the prosperity of the Greek people will be restored. He adds that his letter has been approved by members of the Popular Party.

Official circles seem quite satisfied with the Tsaldaris declaration. Generals Othoneos and Manettas, however, two leaders of the military league, declared to Mr. Zaimis that they doubt whether the assurance furnished by Mr. Tsaldaris binds the whole Popular Party. This, they said, obliges them to insist on three military departments with the Ministry of the Interior held by Republicans. The Popular Party seems disposed to accept, but refuses to obey the dictates of the military league in the choice of occupants of these departments.

Nevertheless full solution of the crisis is expected shortly. The Venizelos Cabinet will then resign.

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics
Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

65—Does It Take Courage to Be Wet in a Wet Community?

WHEN a prominent politician in Massachusetts came out for repeal, some other wet politicians applauded him for his courage. He himself explained his change of attitude on the ground that he believed that the majority of the people were wet. That may have shown political sagacity on his part, but not courage. It probably takes about as much courage to be wet in Massachusetts as to be dry in Kansas.

Drys believe that it is right and proper to be thoroughly and sincerely dry, even in Kansas, but they have too much of a sense of humor to say that it requires courage, either moral or physical. It is also right and proper to be dry in a wet community. Here it does require some degree of courage—moral, at least, if not physical.

Every good cause suffers, as soon as it becomes popular, from the fact that self-seeking politicians espouse it and try to profit by it. Prohibition has not escaped that peril. In the long run it will help the cause to suffer a temporary setback once in a while. It winnows the chaff from the wheat. It shows who are the true friends of prohibition. Those who remain true may then form a Spartan band, unhampered by the presence of any who are ready to desert at the first reverse. Like Gideon's little army, they are better off without those who show the kind of courage exhibited by the politician who turned wet as soon as he thought his constituents were wet.

PARTY LOYALTY URGED IN PLEAS TO DEMOCRATS

Massachusetts Platform Emphasizes Overhauling of Tax System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 1—Massachusetts Democrats dropped controversial discussions here today to lend an ear to the proposed planks which the resolutions committee of the State convention had nailed into a party platform.

At the conclusion of informal meetings held this morning, it was announced that the resolutions committee headed by Senator Marcus Coolidge, had ratified a tentative platform drawn up by a subcommittee which met in Boston last night. At the same time, Gen. Charles H. Cole was named temporary presiding officer of the convention and Senator David I. Walsh was chosen permament chairman.

Former Senator James A. Reed of Missouri launched the annual meeting this afternoon with an urgent plea for party solidarity and loyalty in behalf of the reëlection of Gov. Joseph B. Ely and the presidential aspirations of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Governor Ely and Mr. John E. Swift, Democratic nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, were among those to address the audience.

Business reconstruction and protection of the home owner were written into the proposed planks which the convention was asked to approve in the form of recommendations seeking to strengthen the banking structure of the Commonwealth. Although expressing pride in the record of the State's banks through the business crisis, proposals were made for provisions which would give greater protection to bank depositors and enable closed banks to liquidate more rapidly.

Tax Reforms Proposed

Governor Ely's suggestions which the resolutions committee incorporated to a market degree in the party platform aimed at a general overhauling of the state tax system with a view to lifting the burden from real estate and revising the election laws to prevent a recurrence of the recent illegal nomination of a candidate for the governorship. The State's Chief Executive advocated a ruling similar to that now in operation in New York whereby nomination papers would be rendered void if 5 per cent of the attached names were found to involve fraud.

Outlawing of "yellow dog" contracts, indorsement of Mr. Roosevelt's power policy while preserving the rights of states to regulate power companies, and the approval of the Democratic national platform were urged by Governor Ely.

In reference to home owners, the Governor recommended laws to enable the State to take advantage of the Federal Home Loan Bank and to permit the use of federal funds for low rent developments in the State's rural districts.

Reconstruction Program

It was evident from the start of the convention that the Democratic policy would be molded after the stand taken by Governor Ely for heavy stress on reconstruction efforts from the standpoint of industry, taxes and prospective home owners. It was also evident that such measures would form the wedge in the Democratic attack at the November elections. As a matter of form, the Democrats upheld the national Democratic platform.

At a "night before" dinner, yesterday, Governor Ely pointed out that no one had lost a cent in a Massachusetts savings or coöperative bank in Massachusetts, a record he felt "the State should be proud of." The Governor was also particularly proud of the way in which the State had handled the unemployment situation.

The Democratic visitors were welcomed to the city last night by Mayor Charles H. Slowey.

CHINA WINS SUPPORT IN MANCHU CASE

Geneva Committee of 19 Regrets Japan's Backing of 'Puppet' State

POLICY OF DELAY BY TOKYO CHARGED

Lytton Report Expected to Condemn Strongly Premature Recognition

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Oct. 1 — With publication of the Lytton report only 24 hours off, China today succeeded in getting its case before the Committee of Nineteen of the League of Nations Assembly and inducing that body to register its regret that Japan by recognizing Manchukuo before the Lytton report was published had taken steps calculated to prejudice settlement of the dispute. The League Council registered similar displeasure at Japan's conduct last Saturday.

There is no doubt here that the Lytton report, though written before Japan recognized the "puppet" state of Manchukuo Sept. 15, will condemn such action without qualification.

The Chinese consider recognition of the Manchu state as only one more in a long series of events proving Japan always seeks to delay definite action of the League in order to extend its range of military and political control, and present the powers with accomplished fact before they can act.

M. Paul Hymans, Belgian president of the Committee of Nineteen, recalled today that on Sept. 30 and Dec. 10, 1931, and in July, 1932, the League had obtained a pledge from both parties to act in such a way as not to aggravate the situation. Dr. Eduard Beneš, Czechoslovakia, expressed regret that in each case events had proved the League's confidence had been misplaced. The Committee of Nineteen consists of 12 members of the Council—China and Japan not being included—six elected members of the Assembly and M. Hymans as president.

Eager for Settlement

China has always been eager for its dispute with Japan to be aired before the Assembly or an Assembly committee because in the larger body it can count on the sympathetic support of many smaller nations not represented in the Council. Thus China got some satisfaction from the extraordinary Assembly summoned last February which is still functioning and will meet again in mid-November.

While China's immediate object in having the Committee of Nineteen convoked today was to get its case before the regular session of the League Assembly, its ultimate aim was to prevent undue extensions of the time limit within which the Assembly must pronounce judgment on this affair.

According to the League Covenant, the Assembly should have reported within six months after submission of the question — that is, before Aug. 19. But in view of the fact that the Lytton report would not have been ready by that time, this six-month period was indefinitely extended by the Assembly on July 1 with the consent of China and Japan. It was agreed, however, that the time limit should only be prolonged to the extent strictly necessary on the distinct understanding that the extension should not constitute precedent.

Actual Pledge Avoided

Although China's maneuver has had good moral effect and gives China additional opportunity to win over public opinion on the eve of the Lytton report's publication, it was uneventful so far as actual pledging of the League's action was concerned. As the Council has already decided in compliance with Japan's request not to consider the report until Nov. 14, or even a little later, the question cannot come before the League Assembly or the Committee of Nineteen until it has received consideration by the Council.

The committee this morning requested the Council to submit its report as early as possible and pledged itself to make prompt recommendations as to the extension which should be given to the six-month limit set by the Covenant for the Assembly's final verdict.

MOHAWK INDIAN STATUE UNVEILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLEMONT, Mass., Oct. 1—A friendly "Hail to the Sunrise" was added to the manifold attractions of the Mohawk Trail today when the impressive Indian monument erected by the Order of Red Men was unveiled here. The figure is a memorial to the friendly tribes of Mohawks who aided the early settlers in the Connecticut Valley.

Boy Scouts sent up smoke signals along the hilltops in Indian fashion to convene the council of modern Red Men for the ceremony. Mr. Joe Mitchell Chapple, author and lecturer, was the speaker and Mr. Anthony Kendrew of Easthampton, head of the fraternity, presided. An Indian village set up by Scouts added a picturesque atmosphere to the ceremonies. The bronze figure was designed by Mr. Joseph P. Pollia of New York City.

INSULL CALLED BANKRUPT WHEN HE SOUGHT LOAN

Broker Throws New Light on Power Chief's Effort to Rescue Trust

CHICAGO, Oct. 1 (AP)—A new chapter to the story of high finance of the fallen Insull utility empire has come to light with testimony of an auditor that the value of Insull Utility Investments, Inc., had, in his opinion, been inflated $21,200,000.

Mr. Frank E. White, of the auditing firm of Arthur Anderson & Co., appearing as a witness before Federal Judge Walter C. Lindley in the search for assets of the $250,000,000 bankrupt concern, said his calculations indicated the inflation was made by charging to income items he believed should have been charged to capital. His testimony, given yesterday, was disputed, however, by Mr. John E. Wing, member of a law firm which gave its approval to some of the company's securities.

Mr. White's testimony came after Mr. Harry L. Stuart of the brokerage firm of Halsey, Stuart & Co., and an associate of Samuel Insull, had told the court that the Insull investment concern was virtually bankrupt last December when he and Mr. Samuel Insull Jr., went to New York to seek the aid of eastern bankers.

Attorneys said that the importance of Mr. White's testimony was concerned with the creditors' contention that the directors of the company may be held liable for the payment of stock and cash dividends that may not have been justified by actual earnings of the concern.

Planning Insull's Return

Mr. White said his examination of the Insull books from Jan. 1, 1929, to April 14 of this year, when the company went into receivership, showed an inflation of $16,000,000 in the handling of stock rights placed under the income account. He added that an additional inflation of $5,200,000 was indicated in the crediting of stock dividends to surplus.

The Chicago Tribune said today that State's Attorney John A. Swanson was making plans for the return to Chicago of Mr. Samuel Insull Sr., and his brother, Martin. The former is in Paris and the latter in Orillia, Ont.

The report followed a statement by the State's Attorney that he had found that Mr. Samuel Insull had "sanctioned and authorized" the use of funds of Insull utility companies to protect some of the personal brokerage accounts of his brother. Middle West Utilities advanced $66,000 while Mississippi Valley advanced $104,222 as margin for the personal accounts of Mr. Martin Insull, Mr. Swanson said.

Another Insull operating company went into receivership today while prosecutors, delving into the books of Middle West Utilities and Mississippi Valley Utilities Investment Company, reported evidence that they had paid off a $170,222 brokerage account for Mr. Martin J. Insull.

The Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee Railroad was the latest of the Insull transportation units to confess itself unable to meet expenses in a federal court action. So severe had the decline in business been that during the last eight months the electric line, operating between Chicago and Milwaukee, had not met operating costs and even a loan of $1,150,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation could not ward off receivership.

Receivers Named

Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson appointed Mr. A. A. Sprague and Mr. Britton I. Budd receivers. Liabilities of the North Shore line were estimated at $3,000,000 more than current assets, and the company consented to the petition filed by the American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company, a creditor.

The latest official purported revelation of the coverage of Insull personal accounts by withdrawals from the funds of their investment houses was made in a statement by Mr. Swanson. The prosecutor said he discovered two checks, paying off the debts of Mr. Martin Insull to the brokerage firms of Russell, Brewster & Co. and Jackson Brothers, Boesel Company. He did not comment as to what proceedings would be taken. Mr. Swanson began his investigation last week to determine whether the criminal laws of Illinois had been violated in the Insull financing operations. The two checks were dated between last Dec. 31 and last Feb. 10. Middle West Utilities, Mr. Swanson said, on specific authority of Mr. Samuel Insull Sr., advanced $66,000, while Mississippi Valley advanced $104,222 as margin for the personal accounts of Mr. Martin Insull.

"It is my information," Mr. Swanson added, "that these sums were never repaid to the two Insull companies."

Judge Lindley has authorized the receiver of the Mississippi Valley Utilities Investment Company, an Insull concern, to sue Lloyds of London and the New Amsterdam Casualty Company for $300,000 representing their liability for nearly $400,000 owed the company by Mr. Martin J. Insull.

Reward in Thayer Bombing Offered

Proposal for a reward of $50,000, one half of which is to be taken out of Massachusetts emergency funds, to be paid to any person furnishing the State with evidence or information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of those responsible for the bombing of the home of Judge Webster Thayer at Worcester last Tuesday, was voted yesterday by the Governor's Council.

The proposal was made by Gov. Joseph B. Ely, who asked that civic organizations of the State use their efforts to raise $25,000 from private subscription, to be added to the State's fund of like amount and placed at the disposal of the Governor and Council for award to the person furnishing the information.

"The manner of the perpetration of this crime against a distinguished servant of the Commonwealth," the Governor declared in his statement, "obliterated largely the evidence by which it was accomplished and permitted the guilty person to escape from the scene of it, even before it happened. Every resource of the State will be utilized to apprehend the criminal."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Diary of a Revolutionist," at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Shubert—"The Laugh Parade," 8:20.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Boston Public Library: Free lecture, "The Personality of Goethe," by Dr. John A. Walz, 3:30; concert by Mme. Maria Pardo, soprano, and assisting artists, 8; both events, Lecture Hall, Boylston Street.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano; Mr. Royal K. Johnson, violinist; Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Fenway Court, The Fenway, 2. Open to the public. Program as follows:

Larghetto	Handel
Allegro	Handel
Danse Espagnole	De Falla-Kreisler
Mr. Johnson	
My heart ever faithful	Bach
Tre giorni	Pergolesi
Se tu m'ami	Pergolesi
Miss Taylor	
Nigun (Improvisation)	Bloch
Peu Follet (The Firefly)	Papini
Mr. Johnson	
Hark! the echoing air	Purcell-Moffat
Water-parted	Arr. Corder
Into the light	La Forge
Miss Taylor	

EVENTS MONDAY

Meeting, Boston Universalist ministers, address, "Sit Up and Row," Church of the Redemption, Boylston and Ipswich Streets, 10:30.

League of American Pen Women: Afternoon meeting, Hotel Statler.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): Conference, Girl Reserve Secretaries of New England; opening meeting, Mrs. Steven Bayard speaker, 10; luncheon, Pioneer Dining Room, followed by general discussion of "The Place of the Girl Reserve Department in the Y. W. C. A. and in the Community," Miss Helen White and Miss Ethel Middleton leaders.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Diary of a Revolutionist," at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Modern French prints; contemporary American prints; ship models presented by J. Templeman Coolidge; galleries of Japanese screens and lacquer; photographs by Alfred Stieglitz.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings made at the Chateau de By, near Fontainbleau and elsewhere, by Anna E. Klumpe. Through Oct. 1.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—General exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twachtman.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Helman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual fall members' exhibition.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Pastels by Janet von Ladau. Through Oct. 5. Also portraits in oil and red chalk by Hazel M. Kimball.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Etchings of old and new Boston by Sears Gallagher, and Sandwich glass medallions by Charles J. Connick (no closing date assigned).

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

MIAMI DRYS TO PARADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 1—A parade of the dry organizations of this city will be held Oct. 7 at 6:30 p. m. It will be followed by talks from noted speakers in favor of prohibition, in Bayfront Park. Among those organizations participating are the W. C. T. U., the Salvation Army, the Grace Mission, as well as the women's clubs and the local churches.

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Date ..... Signature .....

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Motion Pictures

"Cabin in the Cotton"

A Southland romance with social implications comes to the Metropolitan Theater this week, in "Cabin in the Cotton," adapted by Mr. Paul Green, the penetrating interpreter of this locale, from the novel by Mr. Harry Harrison Kroll. Mr. Michael Curtiz is the director.

The cast includes Mr. Richard Barthelmess as star, Miss Bette Davis as featured player and Miss Dorothy Jordan as runner-up who actually goes far beyond the third place allotted to her. There are any number of well-known character actors, among them Messrs. Henry B. Walthall, Tully Marshall, William le Maire and Edmund Breese. And these gentlemen do a lot of shining in their own right.

Marvin Blake, child of poor-white cotton pickers, scornfully alluded to as "peckersnickers" by the rich-white planters, after winning a meager education with much difficulty, finds himself placed between two loves and two classes. The love affairs, since these modern southern misses appear to be without mid-Victorian reticence, are more manageable than the class warfare. There are rampaging scenes of fire and suggested bloodshed. And in the end Marvin finds a surprisingly lucid solution to the greater of the problems. The lesser resolves itself. (If this sounds obscure, we don't believe in giving away the plot.)

Mr. Barthelmess as Marvin, looking very mature for his screen age, is a solemn and baffled hero most of the time. Miss Bette Davis (hair by Marchand, or some other golden hairwash) is a chipper and naughty and saucy and smart representative of the wealthier young set. Behind Miss Jordan's seriousness there glows a latent intelligence. To this unofficial observer, Mr. Walthall as Old Eph supplies the one moment that approaches reality.

The photography is often lovely as dream stuff. The camera plays skillfully with the cotton theme and builds a pictorial counterpoint. Although the cabin, in its artificially posed exterior, looks like what it is, a set, and not like what it is supposed to be, a humble habitation mellowed by human living, the interior views more nearly touch the heart. There are luscious shots, in the cotton fields, the woods and lanes, that feast the sense of beauty. If only the director had been content to say it with pictures, which can express ideas without verbosity!

M. L.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday, possibly with showers tonight; warmer Sunday; moderate to fresh south to west winds.

Maine: Cloudy, probably followed by showers tonight and Sunday; slowly rising temperature in northwest portion tonight and in west portion Sunday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with showers tonight and possibly Sunday morning; slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; possibly showers tonight; rising temperature Sunday and in northwest portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and slightly warmer tonight; Sunday partly cloudy with rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast and east winds tonight, shifting to fresh southeast and south on Sunday over central and north portions, and moderate west winds tonight, shifting to fresh southwest on Sunday over extreme south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Sunday with showers over north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	56	64	Montreal	40	48
Bismarck	40	84	Nantucket	50	56
Boston	49	56	New Orleans	72	82
Buffalo	56	66	New York	61	72
Calgary	42	70	Norfolk, Va.	52	66
Charleston	66	76	North Platte	44	80
Chicago	54	72	Philadelphia	54	64
Cincinnati	46	72	Phoenix, Ariz.	66	84
Denver	52	76	Pittsburgh	52	66
Eastport, Me.	42	52	Portland, Me.	40	54
Hatteras	64	68	Raleigh	56	68
Honolulu, T.H.		82	St. Louis	54	70
7p.m.Sept. 30	78		St. Paul	56	84
Helena, Mont.	48	76	Salt Lake City	56	74
Huron, S. D.	48	86	San Francisco	58	68
Jacksonville	74	78	Santa Fe, N.M.	48	60
Kansas City	54	74	Seattle	54	66
Key West	82	88	Tampa	68	86
Los Angeles	60	70	Washington	52	68
Memphis	62	74	Wichita, Kan.	56	66
Miami, Fla.	78	86	Williston, N.D.	42	82

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 1.
B—Maximum Sept. 30.

High Tides at Boston

Sunday 12:02 a. m. and 12:19 p. m.
Height of tides 10.7 feet, 11.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:56 p. m.

LEGION WITHDRAWAL REFUSED

Resignation of Mr. Alvan T. Simonds of Fitchburg from the American Legion will not be accepted by Mr. James P. Rose, State Commander, who has announced that he will try Mr. Simonds on charges of disloyalty to the Legion as well as violation of its oath.

Music

Local Talent

Mr. Fabien Sevitzky's discoveries of home-town musical talent were placed on exhibition yesterday at the Metropolitan Theater. Most conspicuous among them was the large mixed chorus, which, in conjunction with the Metropolitan Grand Orchestra, he led in an arrangement of his own which started out as the Pilgrims' Chorus from "Tannhäuser," and later, by means of a truly Wagnerian transformation scene, became unexpectedly the conclusion of the "1812" Overture, complete with Kremlin bells in full view on the stage. The performance was above all effective; but this is not to intimate that it was devoid of purely musical virtues. In fact, the tonal quality, balance of parts and expressiveness of the chorus, were all commendable.

In addition, two soloists revealed their accomplishments. Miss Ann Frances Madden, soprano, sang Tosca's "Vissi d'Arte," and Mr. Jules Wolffers played Chopin's Etude for the black keys. Miss Madden displayed a voice of no inconsiderable beauty, which was not always employed to the best possible advantage, especially in the upper reaches. The dramatic content of the aria was hardly realized. The auditorium of the Metropolitan Theater is not well adapted to Chopin playing, but Mr. Wolffers at all events made evident a good technique.

Mr. Sevitzky is undoubtedly performing a service in giving these young artists an opportunity to make themselves heard. L. A. S.

TIDAL LAND CLAIMS INVOLVE MILLIONS

Determination of tidal planes was requested of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, in the fiscal year ending June 30, last, in property disputes involving millions of dollars, according to Lieut. K. T. Adams, in charge of the Boston office.

Application of this data to commercial problems is becoming more important to landowners, as harbor improvements and industrial expansion increase the value of property along tide water, he said. Inasmuch as property located on tide water, usually extends to mean high water, the location of the tidal plane to within a fraction of a foot is important to property owners, points out Mr. Adams. "In some instances, property owners may gain or lose many acres of valuable land by the difference of one-fourth of a foot in the mean high tidal plane," he said.

TRADE BOARD PLANS SALESMEN'S COURSE

Salesmen and would-be salesmen have an opportunity to learn "The Art of Salesmanship" in a series of lectures at Harvard Hall, Harvard University, arranged by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in coöperation with the Sales Managers Club and the Junior Executives Club of the Chamber, it is announced by Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the board. The class is to be given under auspices of the Massachusetts Department of Education as a University Extension Course. The course starts Oct. 25 and ends Dec. 13, taking in eight lectures, under leadership of Mr. Bloomfield. Topics to be discussed include: "What Is Art in Salesmanship?" "Selling Over the Counter," "Selling Service," "Constructive Salesmanship," "Selling by Mail," "Selling by Telephone," "Selling by Radio," "Selling Through Advertising."

BOSTON UNEMPLOYED ENJOY FREE SHOW

Approximately 1000 of Boston's jobless attended the first of a series of Friday afternoon matinées given for their entertainment at the Copley Theater yesterday. These performances have been made possible through the efforts of Mr. E. E. Clive, who is turning over the house each Friday for an indefinite period to those unemployed guests who are chosen by the Boston Industrial Home.

The services of both the actors and the stage hands were donated. A different welfare organization will take charge of the distribution of tickets for the matinée each week.

NEW MASSACHUSETTS MILK LAW AFFECTED

Municipal milk supplies will not be influenced by operation of the uniform dairy farm inspection law, which went into effect in Massachusetts today, according to Dr. A. W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture. The law requires that all milk sold within the State must come from farms inspected and certified by the division of dairying in the Department of Agriculture.

It is held by some that the law will reduce the flow of milk into the State, but the division of dairying has arranged the application of the law so that conditions which would tend to cut down the milk supply are to be affected slowly in order that the supply may be uniformly maintained. In other words, the law will not be fully in effect until after a period of 18 months.

It's Fall again ...
enjoy the colorful splendor of autumn foliage in the White Mountains with us at
THE MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE
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Wellesley Hearing Indian Educator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 1—Miss Muthammah Thillayampalam, a native of India and the first woman of her race to receive a Ph.D. degree in natural science, is the visiting lecturer of zoölogy at Wellesley College this year. In her bright silks and soft embroidered slippers, with a purple parasol raised above her head, her vivid progress across the campus is in startling contrast to New England surroundings.

Miss Thillayampalam has come to Wellesley as an exchange professor from Isabella Thoburn College in Lucknow, where she has been teaching chemistry, zoölogy and botany. But her voyage half around the world is as nothing compared with the distance she has traveled from the traditionary restrictions of a woman's status in her country. She has acted as an examiner in the high schools of the United Provinces of India and besides her work on the faculty of Thoburn College has helped to edit an Indian scientific periodical.

Prof. Mary Austin of the Wellesley College department of zoölogy is taking Miss Thillayampalam's place in Lucknow for the academic year.

Week-End Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Massachusetts Democratic Convention: Governor Ely, Senator Walsh, speakers.
5:15 NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Ensemble of 100 Voices, Fabien Sevitzky, director.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Collegians; orchestra.
7:30 NBC, "Cuckoo"; skit.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, Republican National Committee: Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State.
9:00 NBC, Gus Van; Pickens Sisters; orchestra.
9:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:10 Vitali Podolsky, violinist.
10:15 Cascade Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Three Keys"; Negro trio.
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, National Light Opera Company.
12:00 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Melodic Gems.
5:15 Richmond Minton, tenor.
5:30 NBC, Dance music.
5:55 Ritter's Tap Dancers.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Leopold Morse Program.
6:45 "Cap'n and the Widder."
7:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
7:30 First scene of "The Squeaker," Copley Players.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 Golden Hour Orchestra.
8:15 NBC, "Harlem Fantasy"; soloists.
8:30 Leo Reisman's Brunswick Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Erno Rapee in Prague.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; Evelyn Herbert; Robert Halliday; orchestras.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:15 Shepard Anniversaray Sale Program.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Football scores; college band.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Novelty Four.
6:30 Bob Emery's Radio Gang.
6:45 Paul Shirley, viola d'amore recital.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, William Hall; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, "Meyer the Buyer."
7:45 CBS, "Piano Pictures"; duo.
8:00 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
9:15 "Racket Wreckers"; sketch.
9:30 Dance music from Providence.
10:00 Operetta in Miniature: "Chimes of Normandy."
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00—Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Big Brother Bob Emery.
5:15 Don Logan, Yankee Troubadour.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
6:00 CBS, Joy Time, Irene Beasley.
6:15 CBS, Riviera Orchestra.
6:25 World's Series report.
6:30 CBS, Shell Sport Talk.
6:45 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
7:15 Art Brickley's Orchestra.
7:30 Cremona String Quartet.
7:45 Rhythm Twins; pianist.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 "Getting the News," "Tip" O'Neill.
8:45 Negro spiritual recital.
9:00 Le Paradis Orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
9:30 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Syracuse Variety Hour.
10:15 CBS, Public Affairs: "Opportunities Awaiting American College Youths in These Troubled Times," President Ernest M. Hopkins of Dartmouth.
10:45 CBS, Vaugh De Leath; orchestra.
11:00-12:00—CBS dance music.

FOR SUNDAY

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00-12:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 Metropolitan organ, Arthur Martel.
12:45 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chappie.
1:00 NBC, Biblical Drama: "David and Beersheba."
1:30 NBC, Charlie Agnew's Orchestra.
2:00 NBC, Monarch Mystery Tenor.
5:00 NBC, "The World of Religion."
5:30 Sammy Liner and Buddy Clark.
5:45 Studio announcements.
6:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Concert.
7:00 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
7:15 NBC, Minnevitch's Harmonica Rascals.
7:30 NBC, "Great Moments in History": "Columbus."
8:00 Westinghouse Presentation.
8:30 NBC, "Russian Galeties."
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 Sketch, "Blue Mist."
9:45 NBC, Sheaffer Revue.
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:15 Perce Leonard, singing pianist.
11:30 NBC, Frankie Master's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Flying Dutchmen: orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

11:00 a. m.—Old South Church.
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Special Program to Germany on President von Hindenburg's 85th Anniversary.
1:00 Boston RKO program.
1:15 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
1:30 Charles Little, violinist.
1:45 "Hints on Better English."
2:00 NBC, All-Wagner Program.
3:00 NBC, "Pop Concert."
3:30 NBC, Big Ben Dream Dramas.
3:45 NBC, Kremlin Art Quintet.
4:30 NBC, "Sweetheart Days."
7:00 NBC, Donald Novis, tenor.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 New England Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Marjorie Fossett, violinist.
10:15 Fabien Sevitsky's 100 Voice Choir.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—The Nutcracker Suite (Tchaikovsky) as recorded by Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra.
12:25 p. m.—Little Tree Serenader.
12:30 CBS, "Anglo-American Friendship," Lord Gainford of Headlam, from London.
12:45 CBS, Emery Deutsch's Orchestra.
2:00 CBS, Community Faculty Recital.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
5:00 Yankee String Quartet.
5:30 Organ; soloist.
6:00 CBS, "Poet's Gold."
6:15 CBS, Little Jack Little.
6:30 Studio period; news.
6:45 Fluffiettes Orchestra.
7:00 CBS, "The World's Business."
7:15 CBS, Chicago Knights.
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 Shepard Anniversary Sales Jubilee.
8:30 "Capt. Abner and Jedidah Higginbottom."
9:00 CBS, Dedication Program of new 50,000-watt transmitter of WCAU, Philadelphia; speakers; guest soloists.
9:30 CBS, Parade of Melodies.
10:00 Joe Rines's Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 "Green Pastures" presents Richard B. Harrison and chorus.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon Tabernacle.
12:30 p. m.—Polish orchestra.
1:00 CBS, American Labor and the Nation: "Labor and the News."
2:00 Cremona String Quartet.
5:00 CBS, "Roses and Drums" sketch.
5:30 Blue Coal Musical Revue.
6:00 Jimmy O'Brien and his orchestra.
6:15 News; time announcement.
6:30 CBS, Irene Beasley; quartet; band.
7:00 Tremont Temple Service.
8:30 CBS, Cambria's Roxy Concertiers.
9:00 "Cap'n Early"; sketch.
9:15 Harlequin String Ensemble.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; concert orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Tito Guizar; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Ann Leaf, organ; Ben Alley, tenor.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:30 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Record news.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—American news.
7:46 a. m.—American news.

In case fifth game of World's Series is played, substitute WBZ, WEEI and WNAC: 2:15-5:00, fifth game, New York Yankees-Chicago Cubs, Wrigley Field, Chicago.

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ALL BANKING BUSINESS

'Tech' Professors Study Skies Miles High Over Boston

A specially constructed 120-horsepower plane climbed 20,000 feet above the Boston Airport yesterday, beginning a series of daily observations for the meteorology division of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The cabin monoplane was piloted by Prof. Daniel C. Sayre.

In 55 minutes after taking off, the plane had reached a point where the mercury stood at 22 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit. In this isolated area above the congested Boston streets the observers studied cloud formations, the motions of air currents in the strata of turbulence and temperature barometric and humidity readings at various altitudes. Professor Sayre expressed satisfaction with these studies.

One glance into the transformed cabin of the plane explains the sobriquet, "Winged Laboratory," applied to the plane in the field of natural science. Inside the cabin are instruments to capture and record phenomena of the skies, such as temperature, humidity and atmospheric pressure. One panel holds the operating appliances, while another secures the compass, the artificial horizon, directional gyro and the turn and bank indicator. The radio equipment occupies a position at the top of the fuselage to the right of the pilot's seat. Just behind the seat is a particularly tailored hatch permitting an observer to stand up for an unrestricted view above the ship.

These studies are intended to give meteorologists a clearer comprehension of the verticle structure of the atmosphere, which is popularly visualized as a formation of layers of various characteristics extending four miles above the earth. Dr. K. O. Lange, in charge of the meterology studies at the Institute and Professor Sayre plan daily flights to their lofty research field above New England.

MEDFORD BANK CASE ENTERS NEW PHASE

All but two defendant directors of the closed Medford Trust Company signed the stipulation agreed to by defense and state counsel as the state rested its case against Edwin T. McKnight, former president of the bank, his wife and 23 of the bank's directors yesterday. Mr. Robert Bushnell, counsel for the bank commissioner, introduced as evidence against the two directors who did not sign, the statement of Mr. Myles T. Ferrick, liquidating agent, that $2,000,000 will be necessary to pay the debts of the bank. The agreement provides that if Mr. Charles W. Blood, master, finds the defendants liable, they be assessed only enough to pay the bank's debts.

The indictments against Mr. McKnight, John E. Eaton Sr., John C. Hull, of the Department of Public Utilities; John T. Hull, his son; Andrew Jensen Jr. and Herbert S. Mabey, charging them with conspiracy to sell stock of the Medford Trust Company to the public at a price beyond its fair market value, were quashed yesterday by Judge Edward T. Broadhurst of the Superior Court.

JORDAN MARSH ELECTS TWO BOARD MEMBERS

The board of directors of Jordan Marsh Company yesterday announced the election of two new members to the board to fill two vacancies.

Mr. Burnelle G. Hawkins, manager of the store, was elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Walter A. Hawkins. Mr. Cameron S. Thompson, senior merchandising manager and assistant to the merchandising vice-president, was elected to succeed Mr. Thomas F. Lockney, formerly operating vice-president and director.

ARMAMENT ECONOMY BACKED BY BORAH

BOISE, Idaho, Oct. 1 (AP)—Objection to the United States spending "this unreasonable amount for armaments" was voiced here today by Senator William E. Borah (R.), Idaho, in reply to a questionnaire submitted by the National Organization to Reduce Public Expenditures.

The Idaho Senator said he was "thoroughly in accord" with the desire of the organization to bring about at least a $75,000,000 slash in

ECONOMY LEAGUE GAINS

Membership in the National Economy League neared the halfway mark in the Boston campaign for 50,000 members, when 1826 were enrolled in a single day, it was reported. This brings the total to 24,495, which is but 505 less than the halfway figure.

Need for Moral Disarmament Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Oct. 1—Need for moral disarmament as a means to the achievement of material disarmament was emphasized last night in an address by Dr. Mary E. Woolley. Her talk was the first of a series known as the Mary Tuttle Bourdon lecture series to be given at Mount Holyoke College during the current academic year.

"An interesting development," Dr. Woolley said, "was that of the Commission on Moral Disarmament, which at the beginning was regarded in many quarters, I suspect, as a somewhat unnecessary appendage to material disarmament, but before adjournment was recognized as indispensable to the desired attainment; that is, the substitution of good will for ill will in the world."

The vital question to be settled at the second session of the General Disarmament Conference, Dr. Woolley pointed out, is not whether the Hoover plan will be adopted in every detail, but whether "the principle of substantial reduction embodied in it will be realized."

Tailor Retires After 70 Years at Needle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 1—What is believed to approach a record for continuous work at the tailor's trade was established today when Mr. Narcisse Paquin retired upon completion of 70 years of uninterrupted labor with needle, scissors and irons.

Mr. Paquin, a native of Canada, began as an apprentice in Montreal when he was 15 years old. He received $1 monthly and his board. In 1865 he came to Northampton and 43 years ago established his own tailoring shop. He has had but two locations in the 43 years.

MUSEUM ANNOUNCES MUSICAL PROGRAM

Another program of music for "the education and enjoyment of the public" will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The artists will be Miss Mae Taylor, soprano; Mr. Royal K. Johnson, violinist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist.

Mr. Johnson will open the concert with a Larghetto and an Allegro by Händel, followed by De Falla's Danse Espagnole, arranged by Kreisler. His second group will include numbers by Bloch and Papini. Miss Taylor will sing two groups. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Gardiner will give another program at 2:45 p. m., Tuesday, Oct. 4. On Thursday at the same hour, Miss Ethel Hutchinson, pianist, and Mr. Geoge Millrood, violinist, will give a joint recital, while Miss Taylor and Mr. Gardiner will give a concert on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 8, at 2:45.

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KEATS LETTERS DISCOVERED BY COLUMBIA MAN

Boston Dealer Announces Search for Material on Poet Successful

Discovery of two heretofore unpublished letters of the poet Keats was announced today in the pages of "Within the Compass of a Print Shop," publication of Mr. Louis A. Holman, Boston print dealer and Keats student. The find is the climax of a search by Mr. Holman lasting more than 20 years—not only for letters by Keats but for illustrative material concerning him.

The letters, discovered inadvertently by Mr. John H. Birss, former Harvard student, were found among the archives of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. One of them is the earliest known letter of Keats and the other is probably the last ever written to his brother, George, then in America.

The first-mentioned, addressed to Charles Cowden Clarke, his intimate friend, bears evidence concerning the meeting of Keats and Leigh Hunt, a much-discussed date in the minds of Keats students. It was written while the poet resided at 8 Dean Street, in London, and says in part, "The busy time has just gone by (Keats had just entered Guy's Hospital, London, as a student) and I can now devote any time you mention to the pleasure of seeing Mr. Hunt—'twill be an Era in my existence. . . . Although the Borough is a beastly place in dirt, turnings and windings; yet No. 8 Dean Street is not difficult to find; and if you would run the Gauntlet over London Bridge, take the first turning to the left and then the first to the right. . . . You would do one a charity. . . ."

'Compass' Report

To quote The Compass: "We feel therefore that the correct date (when the letter was written) is probably Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1815. . . . Considering the temperaments of the two men and the fact that they lived only about an hour's walk apart, it seems incredible, if the movement to bring them together was under way in October, 1815, that they did not meet for seven or eight months, as is now variously believed. But certainly this belief has a seemingly good foundation, since Hunt asserts in The Examiner of July, 1817, that when he published "To Solitude" (May 15, 1816) he knew no 'more of him (Keats) than any other anonymous correspondent.'"

This letter also solves the mystery of the strange mistake which Clarke made in giving the directions to reach Keats' lodgings, when he quoted a portion of the same epistle in his "Recollections."

In the second letter, also important, Keats writes in a very different vein from his usual buoyant style. It was penned during a period of financial stress and is only four pages long whereas he usually wrote more than 50. Though it contained vital news, it was three months arriving at Martha's Vineyard, and by the time it reached Louisville, Ky., where George had been staying, he had returned to England, bereft of any hope of learning of his family's financial condition. Therefore, the letter was useless.

"Years later," says The Compass, "it was given by George Keats' eldest daughter, Mrs. Phillip Speed, to Mr. Frank Sutter, who presented it to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. When it might have assisted biographers in their vain attempts to understand the perplexing financial problems of the brothers, it was resting for 63 years, safe to be sure, but again useless, in the archives of the historical society."

Finds Third Letter

A third letter, published in this month's Compass was discovered by Mr. Holman during a visit to England three years ago. He had formerly set himself the task of searching for illustrative material on Keats, Chatterton and Herrick. The latter two he abandoned and confined himself to Keats. He now has more than 600 pieces concerning the poet, said to be the largest collection of its kind in the world. Several of his illustrations appeared in Miss Amy Lowell's recent biography of Keats.

During a visit to Edinburgh, Scot., Mr. Holman spent some time at the Scottish National Portrait Gallery. Through the help of the keeper, who thought the visitor might be interested in some early American letters, Mr. Holman happened upon one by Keats, addressed to Clarke. It invited the latter to a gathering at Mr. Novello's, the great English music publisher, and stated that Mr. Hunt would be present. As a result of this discovery, the epistle was included in "Letters of John Keats," by Mr. Maurice Buxton Forman, published last year.

Social Workers Firm Against Legal Liquor

(Continued from Page 1)

the saloon. There have been violations of every regulation plan that has yet been tried. When people are in the liquor business, they promote it, and when politicians see an advantage in coöperating with liquor sellers, they are quick to seize it. People forget the old whisky ring.

"Young people of today do not know what saloons are. This generation has never seen such conditions as existed in the old dance halls. They do not know what Saturday night in the homes and Monday morning in the factories meant when the saloons were open.

Effect of Liquor on Mobs

"Should we have had the orderly conditions which have existed throughout this depression and unemployment situation if saloons had been open? I believe we should have had an entirely different story to tell if people of all kinds had had access to liquor and if demagogues had been able to urge their opinions on people inflamed by drink.

"During the revolution in Russia, Trotzky had machine guns turned on wine sellers as a military measure. He said he regretted the destruction of good wines and liquors, but he did not believe there could be an orderly revolution if the people had access to drink. The mobs would be uncontrollable if they got liquor, he said.

"I do not believe the people who want liquor back will be content with light wines and beer. They are not breaking the law for light wines and beer now."

The most regrettable feature of the situation is that the defects of dry enforcement are so greatly exaggerated as to deflect thought from very vital matters such as employment, markets, tariff, disarmament and other social problems, Miss Wald declares.

"I think reports of the use of liquor are overemphasized, as compared with disregard of other laws such as by automobile hit-and-run drivers," she continues. "I do not believe that claims of lawlessness due to prohibition enter so largely into the hearts and minds of people as is made to appear at political conventions. I think this view of the situation is the result of propaganda widely organized."

No Liquor Distress Now

Discussing the benefits which have come to working people through the dry law, Miss Wald said she was tremendously impressed at conferences of executives in welfare work that when the question of relief is discussed, the subject of liquor is not even mentioned. Liquor was one of the main topics under discussion at all such conferences before prohibition, she said.

If there is any change in the present dry law, some plan must be worked out which will make it impossible for private interests to profit from the sale of liquor, Dr. John L. Elliott, head of the Hudson Guild, declares.

"Persons who have the deepest and most comprehensive understanding of the situation at first hand know that prohibition has worked great good to the great middle class of industrial workers," he continues. "People do not stop in at speakeasies as they did at saloons. Prohibition has brought drinking into disrepute, and many people realize that drinking is a low class habit.

"When the law was first enacted, the results from it were remarkable. In 1920, we had a situation which was unparalleled in its good influence on young people and the community generally. This continued for two years. Then, the more privileged classes began to disobey the dry law so flagrantly that its operation was sabotaged. They are in the main responsible for what seems to be the failure of prohibition.

What Shall Change Be?

"I should be most pleased if the population generally had the will to prohibition. But there is such widespread disrespect for the law that I think it must be changed in some way. The question is, what shall that change be? No one has put forward in any authoritative way a plan for dealing with the problem. Some people propose that we try the systems in vogue in Canada and in Sweden. But none of these are applicable to the United States.

"Others tell us in a vague way that we must leave it to the states. After all, that is simply sidestepping the question. If the Federal Government has not been able to solve the problem, how will the states solve it?

"I am not optimistic about the way in which any substitute for the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act will work out.

"I do not believe that legalizing light wines and beer would have the slightest effect on bootlegging. I am very much discouraged at the evidence of lawlessness throughout the country. But that lawlessness did not come from prohibition. The dry law has been used as an opportunity to flaunt the law, but it is certainly not prohibition that has inculcated the spirit of lawlessness.

Says Saloon Would Return

"I do not think a change in the present law would mean anything but the return of the saloon. This would be a very great detriment to working people. Putting the means of obtaining drink on practically every street corner would certainly be a great misfortune to any neighborhood. The absence of saloons and open selling of liquor has been an enormous help in the present unemployment situation.

"It is impossible to understand the viewpoint of people in practical control of industry and politics who are so lacking in a sense of responsibility for the community that they will not use all their efforts to make prohibition a success."

Mr. Albert J. Kennedy, head of University Settlement, declares it "unthinkable" that the United States should ever again have laws that would allow private individuals to profit from the sale of alcoholic liquors.

"Even under present conditions, prohibition is an improvement on the laws it superseded," he declares. "If it was a question of anything like old conditions under license ever coming back, I would take my chances with prohibition. Prohibition is certainly better for the community, but such disrespect for the law has grown up under it that I think it should be changed on that account.

Much Less Drinking Now

"The dry law has been one of the greatest educational factors that has come into American civilization. With all that is said about the prevalence of alcohol, I am convinced, after careful observation, that the drinking done now is not more than 20 per cent of what was done before prohibition. The old sodden souse has practically disappeared. Even though he continues to get drink, the price is too high for him to take so much of it.

"The time was never so ripe as at present for launching a broad campaign of temperance education. If there is any possibility of the present dry law being repealed or changed, I believe that a committee of settlement house workers will have to make a serious study of the situation to work out some plan for liquor control.

"Although I think the law to withhold alcohol from all people has not been practical, I believe the most careful kind of safeguards should surround the sale of alcohol in the future. The whole liquor business must be taken out of private hands. Control should be in the hands of the Government.

Saloon Always Evil

"Already we hear comments that 'the old saloon was not so bad.' Mark my words, the liquor forces are going to start a campaign very soon on the virtues of the old saloon. Occasionally now, young people tell me they think there was a romantic glamour about the old saloon. They were not old enough to know it when it existed. There should be a campaign to show up its iniquities.

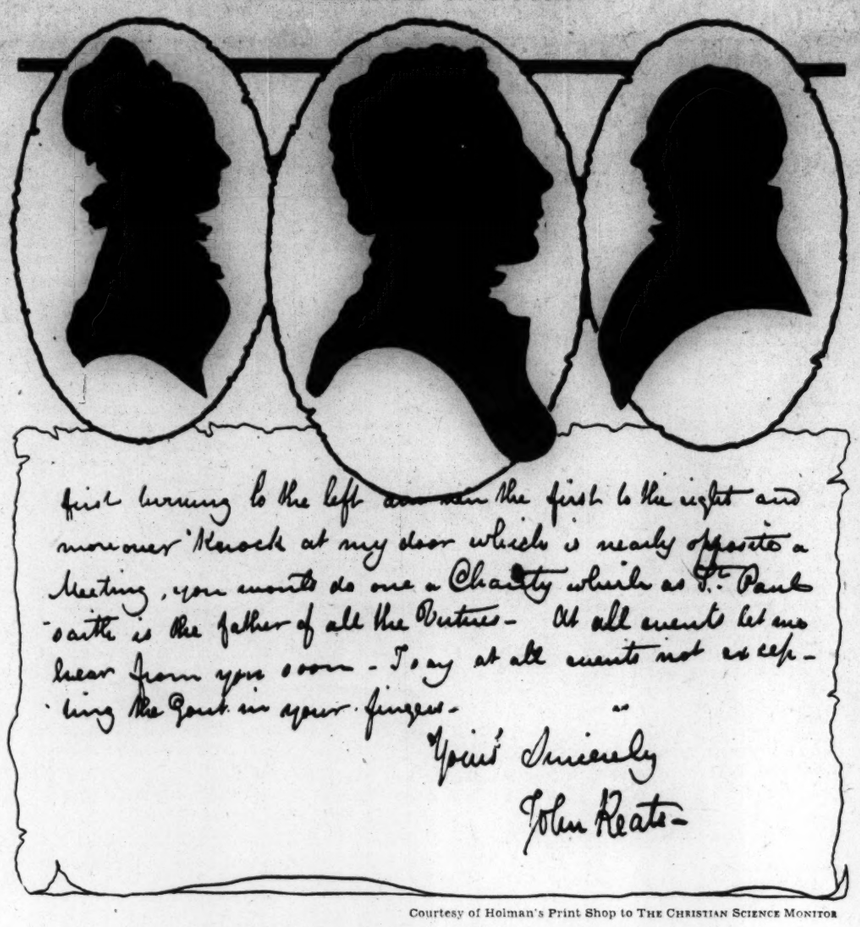
"To repeal or modify the Eighteenth Amendment without setting up stringent safeguards to limit the traffic in liquor would be to turn the clock of social work back a quarter of a century."

Miss Rosalie Manning, executive officer of Lenox Hill Neighborhood Association, says that "conditions under the present law are so unsatisfactory" that she believes the Eighteenth Amendment should be repealed "in order to get rid of evils which have grown up under it."

"There should, however," she says, "be a most carefully worked out program for widespread temperance education and some way must be devised of controlling the liquor traffic. I am personally a total abstainer, but I have never approved of the Eighteenth Amendment because I think it is illiberal legislation."

Miss Manning said she had not given sufficient thought to the manner in which the liquor traffic should be controlled, if the present law were repealed or changed, to explain her views on the subject.

The Keatses in Profile


first turning to the left and the first to the right and moreover knock at my door which is nearly opposite a Meeting, you cannot do one a Charity which as St. Paul saith is the father of all the Vertues. At all events let me hear from you soon. I say at all events not excepting the Gout in your fingers.
Yours Sincerely
John Keats

Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SILHOUETTES OF KEATS AND POET'S RELATIVES

Upper, Left to Right: Georgianna Keats, Poet's Sister-in-Law; John Keats and Brother, George. Lower: Extract of Letter From Keats to Charles Clarke, October, 1815.

Harvard Schedules Astronomy Talks

Open nights at the Harvard Observatory will be accompanied by short non-technical talks followed by telescopic observation when the weather permits, observatory officials announce. The annual series of open nights is held under auspices of the Bond Astronomical Club.

Admission is by ticket only. Applicants should mail in advance a self-addressed stamped envelope and state which night tickets are desired. There is no charge for admission and applicants will be assigned tickets for one night only. All lectures begin promptly at 7:30 p. m.

The first night of the series will be Oct. 14. Dr. Donald H. Menzel will lecture on "The Sun, a Variable Star." On Oct. 18 and 20 Dr. Bart J. Bok will talk on Tuesday of "Our Galactic System," while on Thursday Mr. W. A. Calder Jr. tells of the "Developments of the Telescope." Mr. Loring B. Andrews, who was in charge of the Harvard Eclipse expedition, addresses the fourth group meeting on Oct. 25 on "The Eclipse," while the final session on Oct. 27 will hear Dr. Carol A. Rieke on "The Pleiades and Milky Way Clusters."

LIGHTING ENGINEERS CONCLUDE SESSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 30—Practicability of artificial lighting for outdoor sports has been proved, Mr. E. J. Ingram, of Chicago, told the 26th annual convention of the Illuminating Engineers' Society at its closing session yesterday.

Lighting of trees and shrubbery as a beautifying effect was proposed by many of the speakers. The art of decorative lighting has reached a stage, according to Mr. G. R. LaWall of the General Electric Company, where it is employed by architects to set off and enhance their structures. Mr. Joseph W. Barker, newly elected president and dean of the engineering school, Columbia University, was inducted into office.

IMPORTERS WIN PROTEST

HAVANA, Oct. 1 (By U. P.)—Protests of importers have won for them a modification of the "gross weight" tax by elimination of outer packings from its provisions. Importers protested to the Department of Finance that inclusion of packing in the gross weight constituted discrimination against them, because casings on goods from foreign countries were necessarily much stronger and heavier than those on goods shipped locally.

Personages in European News

* * *

Poincaré Reënters Political Lists in France; Von Hindenburg's Motto Is 'Ora et Labora'

* * *

(Continued from Page 1)

proclaiming the need for national union.

Another former President of the Republic, Gaston Doumergue, has refused to enter the political arena again. To a journalistic friend he has just written from his modest retreat in the Midi: "You are right not to believe the rumors of my candidature for the Senate. . . . I seek no political mandate and I wish to remain a simple citizen."

A third ex-President, Alexander Millerand, remains Senator. He, like Aristide Briand, and Marshal Pilsudski of Poland, belonged in the early part of his career to the Socialist Party. The three of them were fellow delegates in international congresses.

Briand used to relate the following anecdote: Pilsudski, the Dictator of Poland, was on official visit to Paris when Millerand was President and Briand was Foreign Minister. The three of them were in the same carriage, and Millerand was saluting the crowd. Moved by a sudden recollection of their revolutionary youth, Pilsudski whispered to Briand: "Say, Aristide, is that really Millerand?"

"Yes, it is really he."

Then Pilsudski tapped Briand on the knee: "And it is really you sitting there?"

"Yes, it is really I."

Pilsudski struck himself on the chest: "And I? I am not making a mistake about myself?"

Socialists in full power have since become more common.

* * *

Ora et Labora—Pray and Work. These are the words which are written on a scroll of yellowed paper which hangs above the desk of Marshal von Hindenburg. There is no doubt that the veteran President is honestly acting in what he considers to be the best interest of his country. He has proved to be no merely decorative head of the state; he takes his duties seriously.

After a lifetime of strenuous labor he does not seek the easy path, but on the contrary pursues the course he has deliberately chosen in face of the quasi-unanimous opposition of Parliament. Yet somehow, though he sets himself against the popular representation, he still commands the greatest respect. Nobody wishes to attack that dignified old man whose grave white face remains impassive in all circumstances as though carved out of a marble block. His niece, in an interesting little book which was published last year, nevertheless describes him as simple and affectionate, especially fond of children.

In the midst of a battle he stooped to pick his wife's favorite blue flower, and, while his aides fumed, arranged for the bouquet to be sent home. . . . When he was first elected President, they woke him up at five o'clock in the morning to announce the result. He replied calmly: "God's will be done, and now let me sleep for two hours more."

At a public function a child presented him with a flag embroidered in the old monarchical colors. Would he accept it? If so, he would be accused of being disloyal to the Republic. Would he refuse it? If so, he would appear to be repudiating the ex-Emperor under whom he had so long served. The situation called for tact, and the Marshal showed it. He took the flag, and then handed it back with the words, "Keep it for me, my dear, in memory of other days."

* * *

The news that General von Epp had been placed at the head of the military department of the National Socialists in Germany reminds me of an evening which I spent in the company of the distinguished soldier at Geneva. He is a placid, soft-speaking man, exceedingly well read, and with a quiet sense of humor. His habit, when everybody else had spoken at some length, is to sum up in a few epigrammatic sentences the whole subject.

He was then watching the progress of the Disarmament Conference with skepticism and he expressed in clear terms precisely the thesis that General von Schleicher and Herr von Papen express today. His new post is an indication that the National Socialists, with 14,000,000 voters, mean to play some part in the organization of the future military system of the Reich.

The career of the General was in part colonial, and he is therefore ready to insist on the return of some of the colonies which were taken from Germany in 1919. If he does not welcome the limelight, it can nevertheless be assumed that his influence in German affairs is far from negligible, and indeed he is looked upon in well-informed quarters as a possible link between the military junta that figures in the government and the forces of Adolf Hitler.

TOKYO THIRD IN SIZE

TOKYO, Oct. 1 (AP)—Tokyo yesterday became the world's third city officially absorbing 82 suburban towns and villages and increasing its area sevenfold. Greater Tokyo has a population of 5,312,000 in 233 square miles.

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FROM AN ARTICLE IN THE MONITOR
Invest in Better English for only $5
A Clever First-Aid for Busy Adults
THE English language has too long been neglected, not in its literature, not in its history, but in itself—its grammar, its pronunciation, its spelling.
Miss Grace M. Miller of Boston says that if "ragtime" American speech is to be transformed into correct English, increasing attention must be paid to the simple details of grammar and pronunciation.
Take a few cases in point. Do you say "in'kwirry" for inqui'ry; "ad'dress" for address'; "cu'pon" for coupon; "press'idence" for prec'edence; "progrum" for program; "hydth" for height; "ac'climated" for accli'mated?

GRACE M. MILLER 1341 Beacon St., Boston
Consider also how you would pronounce such simple words as—aviator, percolator, grimace, alias, condolence, Tuesday, February, epitome, vagary, grimy, comparable, interesting, conversant, maniacal, nasturtium, xylophone, poinsettia.
Miss Miller would also ask if you know when to use dived or dove, drank or drunk, I or me, who or whom, admittance or admission, consul, council or counsel, practical or practicable, vocation or avocation, affect or effect, shall or will, laying or lying, sits or sets.
And do you say between you and I, who did he marry, a mutual friend, the house further down, those sort of shoes don't look good, during my leisure time, we are having a friend for dinner?
Or can you pronounce common foreign words like fiancé(e), 'cello, lingerie, calliope, décolleté, élite, bourgeois, porte-cochère, maraschino, Bolsheviki, Sinn Fein, Galli-Curci?
"Careless speech is due in part to ignorance, but much of it is the result of association and inattention," says Miss Miller. "Grammar is not difficult, especially to the adult who is trained to reason, and it is not dry when it is made practical by applying it to every-day speech. Learning to speak by ear is like learning to play by ear. It is superficial because it is not based on fundamental knowledge, and dependent because it is likely to be affected by association."
It is Miss Miller's educational concept that to speak and write correct English is essential to a general education, and that the nature of one's speech is the master-key to character, capacity and success in business and in society.
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FREE DEMONSTRATIONS—BOSTON, JORDAN HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 6, 8 P. M.; MORNING, OCT. 7, 11 A. M., 361 BOYLSTON STREET

CORNELL TEAM OUTLOOK GOOD

Backfield Material Out for Football Eleven Is Most Promising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 1—The football situation at Cornell has crystallised rapidly. The opening game of the season with Buffalo, which Cornell won by a score of 72 to 0, had no significance, but it did give a pretty good line on the men who will make up the Red and White squad this year. The material, especially in the backfield, is promising, and the outlook is for a good football team that may be more formidable than the 1931 eleven, but will not be a great team. However, if it achieves fair success in its major engagements with Princeton, Columbia, Dartmouth and Pennsylvania, the university community will be well satisfied.

At the end of the first week of practice some 60 players were in uniform; but the actual varsity squad numbers about 40 men. The season started with some promising experienced players available. They include Jose Martinez-Zorrilla '33, right end; R. H. Reiber '33, end; Harry Shaub '34, right guard; Capt. B. J. Viviano '33, Ray R. Hedden '33, J. J. Ferraro '34 and R. H. Beyer '33, all regular backs last season; and several first-string substitutes of last year. These are N. E. Kossack '34, left guard; F. K. Murdock '34, right tackle; W. C. Beall '33, back; S. O. Claggett '33, end; J. N. Wallace '34, end; J. I. Goldbas '34, back; Jerome Brock '34, center.

The greatest gain for the Cornell line is the return of Abraham George '33 to the squad. George played on the varsity team at left tackle two years ago, but was ineligible last year. He is one of the best tackles developed by Gilmour Dobie in the last 12 years and he will add great stength to the whole Cornell line.

Other men of experience available are R. S. Grant '34, back; H. A. Hockbaum '33, end; J. R. McGraw '34, back; R. D. Vanderwarker '33, center; Harry Gally '34, guard; F. W. Scott '34, back.

The freshman team of last year has contributed only a few good men, but one or two are likely to become prominent this season. The foremost of these is Wallace Switzer, 165-pound back, who is a fast runner, a clever passer and an excellent punter. Another good back is Albert Frederick '34, who looked good on the freshman team last year. Other sophomores of consequence are P. M. Nelson '34, tackle; J. L. Puterbaugh '34, tackle; D. E. Anderson '34, end; T. C. Borland '34, guard; H. R. Geoffrion '34, back; E. C. Schumacher '34, end, and J. W. Terry '34, back.

For the first time in 30 years Coach Dobie has been unable to attend practice for two weeks. He is keeping in close touch with the developments on the field through James P. Tattersfield '31, one of his staff of assistants. His other assistants are John F. Anderson '29, F. O. Leuder '30 and Norman Scott '30.

Harold Larwood Again Heads English Bowlers

Third Time This Nottinghamshire Cricketer Has Been at Top of First-Class Cricket Bowling Averages

LEADING BOWLERS IN ENGLISH FIRST-CLASS CRICKET SINCE 1926

Year	Name and County	Aver.
1926	—W. R. Rhodes, Yorkshire	13.10
1927	—E. R. Wilson, Yorkshire	11.34
1928	—W. R. Rhodes, Yorkshire	12.19
1929	—W. R. Rhodes, Yorkshire	11.84
1930	—G. C. Macaulay, Yorkshire	13.23
1931	—J. H. Lockton, Surrey	14.60
1932	—W. R. Rhodes, Yorkshire	14.26
1927	—Harry Howell, Warwickshire	16.83
1928	—Harold Larwood, Nottinghshr	14.41
1929	—Richard Tyldesley, Lancashire	15.87
1930	—Hedley Verity, Yorkshire	12.42
1931	—Harold Larwood, Nottinghshr	12.63
1932	—Harold Larwood, Nottinghshr	13.26

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Once again Harold Larwood, Nottinghamshire's "speed merchant," has headed the list of English first-class cricket bowling averages. This sturdy dark-haired cricketer upon whom England will rely a great deal in the forthcoming "Test" matches in Australia occupied first position in 1928 and 1931. This year he is there with nearly as big a margin as he had to spare over his nearest rival last season and he has bowled 25 per cent more balls.

His 162 wickets represent his highest aggregate and only in 1930 did he fail to take a hundred or more wickets in a single season since he first sprang into prominence in 1926. Before that he was a lad working in a coal mine. His figures for each year are 137 in 1926; 100 in 1927; 138 in 1928; 117 in 1929; 99 in 1930; 129 in 1931; and 162 in 1932.

As last year, Hedley Verity, a tall left-arm slow-medium Yorkshire bowler, is again runnerup to the champion. Verity has in some measures compensated Yorkshire for the retirement of the famous Wilfred Rhodes, one of the greatest left-handed bowlers the world has ever known. Hailing from Rawdon, Verity used to play for Middleton in the Lancashire League, and he made his first appearance for Yorkshire in its match against Sussex in 1930. That year he headed the list of bowling averages and, but for the brilliance of Larwood, would have occupied the same position for the two following seasons.

Third and fourth places are also occupied by Yorkshire bowlers in H. Fisher, who has been playing fairly regularly for the Champions this season, and W. E. Bowes, lithe bespectacled giant, who gained inclusion in the Marylebone Cricket Club's team to tour Australia only four days before it was due to sail. Bowes came to the fore during the last six weeks of the cricket season and during August he captured over 90 wickets at about 13 runs apiece.

A. P. Freeman, diminutive Kent veteran, again claimed the wickets —253—and in passing the 200-mark for the fifth time accomplished a record. Five cricketers achieved the double feat of scoring 1000 runs and taking 100 wickets during the season. They were—V. W. C. Jupp, Northamptonshire; M. S. Nichols, Essex; Leonard Townsend, Derbyshire; F. R. Brown, Surrey; and James Langridge, Sussex.

The following list, arranged specially for The Christian Science Monitor, shows the averages of all first-class cricketers who bowled 150 or more overs in 1932 and obtained an average below 24 runs per wicket:

Player and team	Overs	M. O.	Runs	Wickets	Average
*Harold Larwood, Nottinghamshire	866.4	203	2084	162	12.86
*Hedley Verity, Yorkshire	1117.5	401	2250	162	13.88
H. Fisher, Yorkshire	173	66	310	22	14.09
*W. E. Bowes, Yorkshire	1194.2	271	2877	190	15.14
*M. W. Tate, Sussex	1380.1	440	2494	160	15.58
A. P. Freeman, Kent	1565.5	464	4149	253	16.39
*William Voce, Nottinghamshire	973.4	201	2295	136	16.87
†J. C. White, Somersetshire	978.5	360	1813	107	16.94
†C. S. Marriott, Kent	607	209	1179	68	17.33
James Langridge, Sussex	940.3	232	2832	115	17.66
J. S. Iddon, Lancashire	796	201	1418	80	17.72
Mahomed Nissar, India	532	128	1285	71	18.09
F. M. Sibbles, Lancashire	1195.4	362	2392	131	18.25
Leonard Townsend, Derbyshire	1109.3	321	2159	117	18.45
A. S. Kennedy, Hampshire	1412.1	457	2707	144	18.79
George Geary, Leicestershire	1183.4	381	2087	111	18.80
G. C. Macaulay, Yorkshire	857.2	283	1602	85	18.84
George Paine, Warwickshire	1103.2	320	2575	136	18.93
T. W. Goddard, Gloucestershire	1316	343	3258	170	19.16
S. J. Staples, Nottinghamshire	951.2	302	1909	95	20.00
†Amar Singh, India	1062.3	343	2262	111	20.78
M. J. C. Allom, Surrey	886.3	107	1957	97	20.17
*†F. R. Brown, Surrey	989	269	2456	120	20.46
P. J. Durston, Middlesex	1099.5	296	2361	115	20.53
C. W. L. Parker, Gloucestershire	1148.3	316	2792	134	20.83
*Maurice Leyland, Yorkshire	159.3	37	480	23	20.86
G. S. Boyes, Hampshire	773.2	213	1823	87	20.95
George Clark, Northamptonshire	339.5	80	798	38	21.00
A. Young, Somersetshire	607.5	230	1236	57	21.68
†R. C. Rought-Rought, Cambridge University	534	148	1202	55	21.85
*T. B. Mitchell, Derbyshire	1183.5	293	2879	132	21.81
J. Bailey, Hampshire	637.3	166	1665	76	21.90
†R. S. G. Scott, Sussex	700.5	196	1473	67	21.98
H. T. W. Hardinge, Kent	561.1	182	1168	53	22.03
T. R. Armstrong, Derbyshire	200.1	60	397	18	22.05
†I. A. R. Peebles, Middlesex	678.1	122	1909	83	22.96
*V. W. C. Jupp, Northamptonshire	938.1	147	2940	130	22.61
O. M. Herman, Hampshire	791.1	139	2273	100	22.73
Gordon Hodgson, Lancashire	534.3	97	1349	59	22.86
E. H. Bowley, Sussex	242.5	36	713	31	23.00
A. P. Wensley, Sussex	1070.4	279	3418	104	23.25
A. E. Watt, Kent	510.4	123	1285	55	23.36
†J. C. Clay, Glamorganshire	744.4	154	1935	82	23.60
H. C. Snary, Leicestershire	1000.4	367	1610	68	23.67
A. R. Gover, Surrey	461	111	1208	51	23.68
E. T. D. Perks, Worcestershire	669.1	125	1456	61	23.86
John Mercer, Glamorganshire	1178.5	305	2748	115	23.89
J. H. Mayer, Warwickshire	862.2	221	1967	83	23.93

*Member M. C. C. team to tour Australia. †Amateur.

Cubs Encouraged By Welcoming Fans

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 1—Sight of the home park, Wrigley Field, and thousands of welcoming fans, encouraged the Cubs here today as they faced the Yanks in the third game of the World Series. Always a better team on their own lot, the Cubs hoped to turn the tide with steadier pitching, improved infield work, and more base hits than they delivered in New York in losing the first two games.

That their followers here were not downhearted was shown by the throngs which surged about the railroad station when the team arrived yesterday noon. Manager Charlie Grimm and his wife were greeted with rousing cheers as they were escorted by police to a taxicab. Other members of the team were likewise hailed as they appeared, here and there, keeping the crowd broken by conflicting attractions.

The Yankees, arriving an hour later, likewise drew a large station crowd, but it was a curious, rather quizzical crowd, chiefly bent on getting a glimpse of Babe Ruth, who, with his wife, was forced to escape from the station through a freight elevator. Joe McCarthy, New York manager, was welcomed as though it was his home-coming, as it was he who led the Cubs into the 1929 World Series.

LITTLE WORLD SERIES STANDING

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
Minneapolis	2	1	5	14	.667
Newark	1	2	14	5	.333

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 1 (AP)—Home runs by Joe Hauser and Foster Ganzel gave the Minneapolis Millers a 2-to-1 decision in 10 innings and a 2 to 1 lead in games over the Newark Bears in the Little World Series yesterday. Newark's only run was a home run by Charley Hargreaves. Hauser and Hargreaves hit their home runs in the seventh inning after Pete Jablonowski had held the Millers to two hits and Dutch Henry had let the Bears down with four safeties in the first six innings. Hargreaves' circuit blow was his second of the series.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	5	1
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7	0

Batteries—Henry and Griffin, Richards; Jablonowski and Hargreaves. Umpires—Carroll (IL) at plate; Pfeffer (AA) at first base; Summers (IL) at second base; Johnston (AA) at third base. Time—1h. 55m.

Austin Advances To Singles Final

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1 (AP)—One foreign star, Henry W. (Bunny) Austin, English Davis Cup player, advanced to the men's singles finals of the Pacific coast tennis championships here yesterday as he defeated Ed Chandler, California ace, 6—4, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2.

The other semifinal match, between Frederick J. Perry, Austin's Davis Cup team mate, and Jiro Sato, Japanese net "wizard," will be played today.

The invading Japanese doubles team continued victorious in the semifinals.

John Strachan and Gerald Stratford of San Francisco built up a lead of 2 sets to 1 and 4 games to 1 in the fourth set, but the pace proved too fast for the 40-year-old Strachan and Jiro Sato and Takeo Kuwabara won easily. The match score was 3—6, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5.

One match in the women's singles semifinals went three sets. Mrs. L. A. Harper of Oakland started slowly against Edith A. Cross of San Francisco, but speeded up in the last two sets and outplayed and eliminated the defending champion, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3. Alice I. Marble of San Francisco defeated Mrs. Caroline Hirsch of New York, 6—3, 6—1.

In the quarterfinals of the women's singles Sarah H. Palfrey, Wightman Cup player from Boston, started to play after two days' rest, lost the first set, 6—3, and then defaulted to Mrs. Hirsch.

BRADMAN INELIGIBLE

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 1 (AP)—Don Bradman, noted Australian cricketer, has run afoul of the "player-writer" rule and has been declared ineligible to play in the approaching test matches against the M. C. C. team from England. Bradman, who holds the batting record for a test match, 334 runs, and the world's record of 452 runs, refused to cancel a contract to write cricket articles for several newspapers and was declared ineligible by a ruling of the cricket control board.

Now Will the Navy Soften Its Attack?

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 1

By the Associated Press

A QUESTIONNAIRE sent by the United States Naval Academy athletic authorities to football teams scheduled to play here this fall concluded with this question:

"What can we do to make your visit pleasant?"

To which officials of William and Mary College, opponent in this week's contest, replied: "Don't beat us too badly."

College Football Results

Albion 7, Detroit C. C. 0.
Augustana 13, Carthage 0.
Bucknell 13, Albright 6.
Cape Girardeau T. 19, Evansville 0.
Carleton 28, Superior S. T. 0.
Carroll 14, Milwaukee Teachers 0.
Central 6, Parsons 0.
Colorado Aggies 12, Colorado Teachers 0.
Dayton 64, Adrian 0.
De Paul 6, Illinois Wesleyan 2.
Drake 31, Simpson 9.
Duquesne 26, Grove City 0.
Geo. Washington 24, Westminster 0.
Glenville 20, Salem 9.
Grinnell 21, Cornell Col. 6.
Gustavus Adolphus 19, Augsburg 0.
Iowa Wesleyan 38, Washington J. C. 0.
John Carroll 7, Wittenberg 6.
Kansas 13, Denver 12.
Kansas Wesleyan 6, Phillips 0.
Kearney Teach. 13, Drane 0.
Loyola (South) 12, Birmingham-So. 0.
Millikin 38, Crane 0.
Ohio State Reserves 2, Muskingum 0.
Omaha 26, Coiner 0.
N. D. State 18, South Dakota 8.
Peru Teachers 13, Midland 7.
Rose P. I. 7, Hanover 6.
Southern Illinois Teach. 0, Murray T. 0.
St. Cloud Teach. 46, Itasca J. C. 0.
St. Louis 25, McKenderee 0.
St. Thomas 7, Ripon 0.
Tarkio 32, York 7.
Temple 31, Thiel 6.
U. C. L. A. 6, Idaho 0.
Washburn 13, Emporia 6.
Wayne Teach. 26, Neb. Wesleyan 22.
Wichita 38, Friends 0.
Xavier 7, Centre 0.

PAR TO REPLACE BRITISH BOGEY

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Following a season of phenomenally low scoring in British golf, when bogey has been made to look ridiculous and par continually beaten, the authorities of the game are taking drastic action to fit courses and handicaps to the improved standard of modern play. A recent announcement by the joint advisory committee of the British golf unions that the standard scratch scores of courses are to be revised immediately has set hosts of golfers speculating as to how many strokes will be added to their present handicaps in consequence. The famous Princes course at Sandwich, where Gene Sarazen won this year's British open championship with a score of 5 under an average of 4's for 72 holes, has just decided that its old bogey of 79 has become an anachronism and will consequently be abolished in favor of a par 72. In the future there will be no plus handicap players at Princes. This change from bogey to par, which Americans already have as their standard, is considered certain to result in an improvement in the general level of British golf and a bettering of Britain's stock in international encounters. The numerous competitors in club contests who have been used to contemplating contentedly their defeats of bogey will find par a very different opponent, only to be vanquished on rare occasions. Many of them, however, will redouble their efforts in the direction of low scoring.

INDIANA HAS 23 LETTERMEN

Hoosiers Expect One of Their Most Powerful Elevens in 1932

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Oct. 1—With 23 lettermen returning to the 1932 Indiana University football squad, Coach E. C. Hayes is expecting to develop one of the most powerful elevens to represent the university in recent years. To fill the vacancies left by the graduation of J. T. Zeller '32, V. P. Dauer '32, quarterback, and A. H. Rascher '32, tackle, Coach Hayes has been searching among last year's reserves and freshmen, among whom there are several promising candidates for each position.

Despite the loss of Zeller and Rascher, the "Hoosier" line this year will be composed almost entirely of veterans of the forward wall which proved powerful last season. Three varsity ends, Fitzhugh Lyons '34, W. B. Dickey '33, and P. G. Martich '33, are back in uniform, and G. T. Stevenson '34, who won a letter at tackle last year, has been converted to an end. Other outstanding candidates for the end positions are R. J. Tiernan '33, J. R. Sawicki '34, and V. H. Olson '33, last year's reserve men, and B. V. Vercuski '35, and H. W. Redding '35, sophomores.

C. E. Anglemyer '34, O. R. Kuss '34, W. H. Rehm '33, and H. R. Johnson '33 are veterans available for the tackle positions. Rehm has played at guard, and Johnson has had experience at center. Ralph Renegar '34, last year's reserve man, R. M. Zoll '35 and J. J. Morris '33 might see some action at this position.

J. A. Keckich '33, W. A. Nylec '34, D. C. McDonald '33, and Richard Voliva '34, all veterans, will be the regular guards, but O. L. Shake '35 and W. F. Busbee '35, promising sophomores, are threatening to break into the lineup. Harry Beeson '33, W. G. Spannuth '33, Fred Antonini '33, and C. H. Williams '34, all lettermah, are again candidates for the center position. G. D. Haney '35 also is trying out for that post.

Behind this veteran line will be a backfield no less familiar to the "Hoosier" grid fans than the forward wall, but to find a capable quarterback is the hardest task confronting Coach Hayes this year. Eugene Opasik '33 and R. F. Dauer '34, both halfbacks, have had experience as field generals, and will undoubtedly see action at that position, along with D. A. Veller '35, who was outstanding on the freshman squad last year.

The halfbacks will be small, but light and fast. Stanley Saluski '33, Halary Sawicki '34, I. W. Fuqua '34, and J. L. Babb '34 are veteran halfbacks who again will play at these positions. Fuqua was a member of the team that won the 1600-meter relay event for the United States in the Olympics last summer in world's record time. G. R. Miller '35 and A. J. Sabik '34 are other halfbacks who probably will see action this year.

R. I. Jones '34 and O. D. Edmonds '33, both veterans, will be the regular fullbacks. Jones is outstanding for his punting ability. J. W. Burton '33 and Tom Jones '35 are other fullbacks who might break into the lineup.

Stars in 'Big Ten'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Sinclair Studios, Bloomington, Ind.

O. D. EDMONDS '33
Indiana University Eleven

PENNSYLVANIA GOLFERS LEAD

Hold Half-Point Advantage Over Metropolitan Team for Lesley Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREAT RIVER, L. I., N. Y., Oct. 1—Pennsylvania's golf team gained a half-point lead over the rest of the contestants competing in the twenty-sixth annual intersectional and international tournament for the Lesley Cup at the Timber Point Club here yesterday on the first of a two-day tourney. Play yesterday consisted of 18-hole Scotch foursomes in the morning and singles in the afternoon.

The Metropolitan New York team placed second in the standing at the halfway mark with 34½ points to Pennsylvania's 35. Massachusetts' team, defending the cup, placed third with 15½ points and the Quebec Golf Association team, representing eastern Canada, finished with five points.

The lead of the Pennsylvanians came as a surprise to the powerful New York force. Robert Lesley, donor of the trophy, was on hand as a spectator, and happy to see his home state players lead the close battle for interstate honors.

The last victory in Lesley Cup matches for Pennsylvania occurred in 1920. Since then Pennsylvania has been runnerup to the Metropolitan squad on three occasions, 1928, 1929 and 1930.

In foursomes yesterday Pennsylvania scored a total of 11½ points, Metropolitan 13, Canada 3 and Massachusetts 2½. In singles the total points were as follows: Pennsylvania 25½, Metropolitan 21½, Massachusetts 13 and Canada 2.

PORTLAND ASSURED OF COAST PENNANT

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	109	77	.589
Hollywood	104	81	.563
Sacramento	99	87	.532
San Francisco	94	89	.514
Los Angeles	94	91	.508
Seattle	89	93	.489
Oakland	79	105	.429
Missions	70	115	.378

RESULTS SEPT. 30

San Francisco 5, Missions 4.
Sacramento 17, Oakland 9.
Portland 11, Seattle 10.
Hollywood 16, Los Angeles 4.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 1 (AP)—Portland has cinched the 1932 Pacific Coast League pennant just two days before the end of the season.

Higgins and Johnson hit successive home runs in the eighth inning of a game with Seattle last night to account for an 11-to-10 victory. The championship is the first for Portland in 18 years.

With only three more games to play, today and Sunday, the second-place Hollywood Stars, four full games behind, have no chance to overhaul the leaders.

Rebels Seek More Peace Discussions

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 1 (AP)—Peace negotiations between the Sao Paulo rebels and the Government were resumed today after failure of conferences last night and resuming of fighting early today in part of the Parahyba sector.

General Klinger, leader of the rebels, sent a radio message to Gen. Goes Monteiro, leader of the Federal forces, asking and receiving a new audience for the Sao Paulo emissaries who are due to reach Lorena later today.

After a final meeting between the negotiators of both sides at Cruzeiro last night it was announced no definite accord seemed possible. The rebel proposals contemplated an extended truce to discuss final setlement terms, it was announced at the presidential palace here, but the Federal Government insisted hostilities would not be ended unless there were solid military guarantees assuring that order would be re-established.

NOVA SCOTIA GETS LESS FISH MONEY

LUNENBURG, N. S., Oct. 1 (AP)—Lunenburg's famous deep-sea fishermen today counted the results of their spring and summer trips to the banks, and shook their heads rather disconsolately as they multiplied the figures by present market prices.

The average per vessel for 36 ships was higher this year but returns were lower. The spring catch of 220,000 quintals had brought $3.25 per quintal for small fish, and $4.25 for large. Prices were not available for the summer catch, but the outlook was not encouraging.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

E. D. Elsmore, Newport, R. I.
Mrs. Dora B. Taylor, South Norwalk, Conn.
Mrs. Martha E. Hecker, Wooster, Ohio.
Mrs. L. J. Orr, Binghamton, N. Y.
Mrs. Herbert Northrup, Binghamton, N. Y.
Mrs. Ida D. Ayres, Grosse Pointe, Mich.
Mrs. Virginia E. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence B. Wright, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Charles T. Moyer, Erie, Penna.
Mrs. Estelle P. Miller, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Beth Larsen, Long Island City, N. Y.
Mrs. Maude Weisberger, Seattle, Wash.
Theodore Weisberger, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. F. Arthur Jones, Omaha, Neb.
F. Arthur Jones, Omaha, Neb.
Ernestine Jones, Omaha, Neb.
Josephine Jones, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. L. May Bagley, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Sarah L. Holt, Calais, Maine.
Mrs. Edith L. Darwen, London, Eng.
Mrs. Gertrude F. Orr, Fort Jervis, N. Y.
Mrs. George Neal, Norwood, Ohio.
Mrs. George H. Hoppe, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mrs. Arthur J. Becker, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mrs. N. J. Tomlinson, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mrs. Fred Rickter, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mrs. Vogt, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mrs. Fred Liebatraw, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mrs. Sterling Doak Rice, Los Angeles, Calif.
Charles John Cracknell, Montreal, Can.
Mrs. Pearl Ward, Ft. Worth, Texas.
Miss Jeannette Quick, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. H. A. Nolan, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. F. B. Schwentker, Phoenix, Ariz.
F. B. Schwentker, Phoenix, Ariz.
Amanda Johnson, Chicago, Ill.

BY-PLAYS

A POINT FOR EVERY YEAR

PROF. A. A. STAGG'S forty-first football team at University of Chicago scored 41 points in its first game, while holding Monmouth College scoreless. This score required the missing of one of six afterpoint kicks, when it seemed that the Maroon booters had a flawless machine for the work. It also required the disqualification of two more touchdown performances on offside and double offside penalties.

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A NEW PAGE IN CHICAGO FOOTBALL

One of the most encouraging features, for Chicago, in its Monmouth game was the scoring of five out of six afterpoints. It has been many years since the Maroons had anything like such good service on the field-goal line. H. O Page Jr. '35, new fullback, kicked four of them, missing one, while Capt. D. H. Birney '33, halfback, kicked the other one. Chicago has lost many games in the past by missing not one but several afterpoints. It is comforting to anticipate they will not let many of these points slip out of their grasp this season.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 98

GEORGE PIPGRAS

New York Yankees, American League

Born in Denison, Iowa, Dec. 20, 1899. Six feet 1¼ inches in height and weighs about 185 pounds. A right-handed batter and thrower. First played organized baseball with the Madison club of the Dakota League in 1921. Boston purchased him same year and released him to Charleston club of South Atlantic League. New York purchased him from Charleston in 1922. Optioned to Atlanta and Nashville of Southern Association in 1925 and St. Paul of American Association the following season. His major league record:

	Pos.	Games	Won	Lost
1922—Boston, American League	P	0	0	0
1923—New York, American League	P	8	1	3
1924—New York, American League	P	9	9	1
1927—New York, American League	P	29	10	3
1928—New York, American League	P	46	24	13
1929—New York, American League	P	39	16	12
1930—New York, American League	P	44	15	15
1931—New York, American League	P	36	7	6

EDITOR SMITH SAYS VICTORY VIRTUALLY WON

Question, He Says in New Outlook, Is What Will Party Do With It?

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—Mr. Alfred E. Smith, in his first article in the New Outlook, made public today, asserts that "to all intents and purposes" the national political campaign is already over, with victory riding securely on the shields of the Democrats.

The article, although dealing with many phases of the national campaign and discussing various issues now before the country, does not mention the name of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who heads the Democratic ticket.

Admitting that the Democratic Party is disunited and is composed of "a number of conflicting elements and interests," Mr. Smith declares that the real question before the party now is what it will do with its victory. With some elements in the party, he concedes, he is not in sympathy because they are not serving the best interests of the country. Of these elements, the party must rid itself if it is to serve the nation in this crisis, he says.

Apparently large masses of people in the United States, he writes, have concluded that "the present Administration is in a large measure responsible for the crisis, or that, even if it is not wholly responsible, conditions cannot be any worse and that a change in the Government may make them better."

What Will Democrats Do

Charging the Republican Administration with failing to read the signs of impending difficulties, refusing to face facts when they were obvious to almost everyone, proposing halfway measures to meet the economic slump and making inexcusable mistakes and delays, he continues:

"To all intents and purposes, the campaign may be said to be over. The real question is what will the Democratic Party do with its victory? A change in government of itself does not insure improvement of conditions. On the other hand, the Democratic Party has the great advantage of a liberal background and record. In the past it has never failed to be hospitable to new ideas.

"The first issue to be decided is what elements will control the Democratic Party, because it must be admitted that the party is not united and that it is composed of a number of conflicting elements and interests. This was clearly indicated at the recent Chicago convention. With some of the elements and forces in the party, I am completely out of sympathy, not for personal reasons, but because I believe that they are inimical to the best interests of the country. In my opinion the Democratic Party must purge itself of these influences if it is to serve the nation in this crisis.

"If the party does so purge itself, there is every reason to believe that it will provide the material and personnel for the liberal reforms and the initiative which the country now requires."

Forget "Forgotten Man"

In a special division of his article he censured continued reference to the "Forgotten Man" in Democratic campaigning. Asserting that the forgotten man is a "myth," he insisted that he should no longer be perpetuated. To crystallize class distinctions by such an appeal is, according to him, bad for the campaign and for the nation.

"There is no other country in the world where individual initiative counts for so much, where opportunities to rise are so great and where class distinctions are so unimportant. In no other country is there so little evidence of economic class hatred, so little encouragement to the Communist, the Fascist or the Junker, and such responsible, far-sighted and loyal leadership of labor.

"Just now all our people are in trouble—the old rich and the new poor. What is needed in the crisis of today is the united coöperative effort of all good citizens of whatever class or creed to fight our way out of the bog of depression to the solid ground of good American enterprise and prosperity."

Future of Prohibition

Discussing the future of prohibition, Mr. Smith declares that "the greatest vice" in President Hoover's position "lies not in the preference for modification over repeal, but in the insistence upon retaining in the Constitution the undemocratic and unworkable theory of federal control of liquor enforcement."

"If the fight keeps on long enough and the wets gain in representation," he continues, "there will be a serious drive for cutting out all enforcement moneys in the budget. This could be done by one house of Congress without the approval of either the other house or the President. In the end, the Eighteenth Amendment would be as dead as the Fifteenth so far as enforcement is concerned."

Meanwhile persons who are watching the situation closely are wondering whether Mr. Smith will take occasion to indorse Governor Roosevelt publicly at the Democratic state convention at Albany, to which he will go as a delegate next week. His presence at the convention will be his first appearance at an important political gathering since he was defeated for the presidential nomination at Chicago.

At Albany he will necessarily meet the Democratic presidential candidate, it was said, and Governor Roosevelt's managers will undoubtedly make every effort to bring about a meeting if for no other reason than to achieve a semblance of party harmony.

Protests Mount On Alien Ruling

(Continued from Page 1)

general tightening up of immigration restrictions to protect American labor from foreign competition.

Student groups, however, are rising up to protest that they do not want this protection against their foreign classmates. The editor of the Daily Cornellan, publication of Cornell University, has solicited the aid of the editors of five of the largest college papers in combating the ruling.

Few Jobs Affected

It is admitted by Labor Department officials that the jobs made available by this ruling will not solve the general unemployment problem to any extent. Dr. John H. MacCracken, associate director of the American Council on Education, who has been leading the protestors, says there are more than 1,000,000 college students in the United States and the ruling affects not more than 1500. Much of the work that the foreign students do, American students are not willing to engage in and there are certain jobs, such as translating and language coaching, for which native students are not trained.

A Canadian may work under the ruling, but a student from a European country may not. The work ban does not apply to students from nonquota countries of the Western Hemisphere — Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Canal Zone or any independent Central or South American country; it does not include students from countries whose quotas are not exhausted and who are therefore admitted without resort to the nonquota provision, and it does not apply to students from American territories, many of whom are now studying in this country.

The Labor Department did not consult the Office of Education in the Interior Department before it issued its "no work" ruling. Officials of the latter bureau believe the possibilities for harm of the policy far exceed any good it may accomplish.

Legality Questioned

The question of the legality of Mr. Doak's ruling has been raised. Some believe the courts will protect the foreign students against deportation if they work. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, in a case in 1926, held that an alien seeking admission to this country for the purpose of attending Columbia University could not legally be excluded merely because his funds were insufficient to pay for his tuition and maintenance.

The decision pointed out that in some colleges, like Antioch, alternating periods of work outside the college with periods of academic study within the college is deemed not only a means of self-support during the college years, but a fundamental of education. "Despite work of this kind during the time of study or in vacation, the man is and remains a bona fide student," the court held.

The Labor Department believes it finds authority for its action in a new law effective July 1, which it holds nullifies the court decision and gives it the power to describe the status of a student. It is being suggested that the department ask for a legal opinion from the Attorney-General in the case, since there is apparent conflict between the new law and the court decision.

Americans going abroad to study are not running up against restrictions such as are now imposed on foreign students here. In foreign countries work students are not so common as they are in the United States.

Protests Arrive Daily

Letters are arriving daily here describing the hardships and ill-feeling likely to be incurred by the Labor Department's ruling. One of the latest is from Dr. Arthur Howe, president of Hampden Institute, where Negro students from Liberia and Africa would be affected.

"This measure goes so far beyond anything that we have ever had before as to be the height of injustice," wrote Dr. Henry N. MacCracken, president of Vassar College.

Dr. Chauncey Belknap, member of the board of governors of International House, New York, where many foreign students live, declared, "I have observed the passionate earnestness of these young men and women who have come from the ends of the earth in search of an education. I know how highly they value the opportunity of studying in an American university. It would be a tragedy to send them home embittered with the thought of America as a country where, for the foreign student, education has become a privilege of the rich and the poor are denied even the right to work their way through college."

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN LOAN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—The Interstate Commerce Commission has approved a loan of $12,461,350 to the Chicago & North Western Railway by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

HOME LOAN BANK VALUE OUTLINED BY WHITELOCK

U. S. Building and Loan Head Says Real Benefits to Come in Next Decade

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 1—While many immediate benefits may be expected from the inauguration of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, its "complete and manifold" benefits may not be fully visible for another decade, in the opinion of Mr. Ward B. Whitelock, president of the United States Building and Loan League.

Both the Building and Loan League and the National Association of Real Estate Boards, in statements issued here, stressed not only the present but the permanent value of this project, which is an important part of President Hoover's reconstruction program.

"There are certain definite things which the Home Loan Bank will facilitate within the next few months by pouring additional funds into the member associations' coffers," the building and loan head said. "The building and loan associations will have money to loan for repairs and modernization and for building small homes where they are needed. This should put thousands of men back to work.

"The funds from the regional banks will assist the associations in refinancing short-time mortgages which have been called, giving the owners credit on the easiest and most sensible of plans, the monthly installment, long-time mortgage."

Looking into the future, Mr. Whitelock envisaged a more even distribution of available mortgage money and the attracting of more investment funds, such as those of life insurance companies, into the home mortgage field, as well as a balance between seasonal wants and seasonal surpluses of mortgage money in normal times.

"We have in the Home Loan Bank System the strongest possible foundation for the rise of a well-coördinated, strong and elastic home financing structure," Mr. Whitelock added, declaring, however, that he did not expect its "complete and manifold benefits to be visible until another decade when experience has guided its course and policies have been tested by time."

An important release of capital has

EDUCATIONAL

The 'Banking' of Credits

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

A "GOLD standard" for college degrees which would make an A. B. or B. S. mean something very definite in terms of education and not indicate merely that a person has accumulated the required number of course credits is being widely urged, as nearly every educator knows. Changes in the systems of important colleges and universities show how far the demand for reform has gone in the United States.

An expert has come forward armed with an impressive mass of data which he thinks shows that there is something irrational about the systems of educational bookkeeping now in effect, by which course credits can be "banked" for years and finally drawn out to apply for graduation without any assurance that the student remembers the content of the course. The expert was Dr. W. S. Learned of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. He declared the credit system to be a barrier to genuine education, and he urged the registrars to work toward the substitution for it of a system which would more truly measure education achievement of students. Progress is being made in this direction.

Objective tests are being devised, Dr. Learned showed, which enable educators to test their product by a scale that will not vary from teacher to teacher and school to school. These can be given at intervals so that the student may measure his own increasing ability without regard to the number of credits and points he has acquired in the subject. Thousands of such objective examinations (achievement, not intelligence tests) have been given in high schools and colleges of Pennsylvania as part of a study being made under auspices of the Carnegie Foundation, Dr. Learned reported.

Results Begin to Show

This study, which has been carried on for four years, gives a cumulative record of the work of 12,000 school children who were in the seventh grade when the investigation began. It includes also tests of the achievement of students in the accredited colleges of the State. Although it will continue for some years more, results are already becoming apparent.

"We are impressed," said Dr. Learned, "by the appalling variability of standards of appraising the educational process in the different schools and colleges." For example, an "A" grade in one institution was given students whose work, measured by objective achievement tests, was not equal to that done by students rated "D" in another school.

Discontinuity of curriculum is another weakness of the prevailing system, in Dr. Learned's judgment. The practice of giving unit courses and checking them off at the end of the term with a credit has led to offering a "mincement of material" lacking sequence, he said. The worst result of the unit system, he declared, is that it tends actually to discourage the process of education which must be conducted wholly upon individual responibility. Students too often take the stand, he found, that it is a waste of time to study "what isn't assigned and for which you don't get credit." In other words, many boys and girls become "credit chasers." As soon as the credit is on the books, they erase the content of the course from their thoughts as much as they can and start afresh in another course, aiming for another credit to deposit in their "academic bank account."

This practice could be discouraged, Dr. Learned indicated, if at regular intervals the student were expected to take tests, showing what he knew of English as a general subject, or of history, or of natural science, regardless of whether or not he had "passed English 3" or "made an A in Modern History." Curriculums, of course, would have to be shaped to this end. They would probably tend to become centered on a few basic subjects instead of scattering fire. As many as 302 courses are said to be offered in American high schools, while European secondary schools give a thorough liberal education with a dozen.

Sound Building

Schools of the United States can learn much from those of Europe in their current efforts to change this system, says Dr. I. L. Kandel of Teachers' College, Columbia University. European colleges and universities, in making the student responsible for his own educational achievements, have built on a sounder educational basis, says Dr. Kandel.

The strength of European education, he declares, lies in Europe's devotion to those traditions of culture which have made civilization what it is today. Europe has an abiding faith in what Americans call "academic education" as the foundation of economic welfare. But both great educational systems, European and American, have common problems. In both regions, the chief of them, as he sees it, is how to classify the increasing numbers of pupils clamoring for secondary education so that the best students will not be pulled down by the mediocre. Or, to quote an American educator, "so that those students will be given opportunity for the most education who will make the best use of it." Teachers' markings and course credits, he is convinced, are not adequate to reveal the aptitudes and achievements of pupils. Dr. Kandel says an important step was taken when a year ago educators of five countries came together for the first time for an International Conference on Examinations. After two or three years more spent in studying examinations, the conference would make a report, Dr. Kandel says, that will contribute to more wholesome educational standards in the United States as well as in other countries.

D. D. K.

Art Taught on World Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE International School of Art, whose director, Miss Elma Pratt, has found concrete ways of promoting better international understanding through its courses in creative art under native teachers in many countries, this year arranged for the second time a series of courses in the United States. In each instance these courses have been offered at the request of former students of the school, supervisors of art in some of the larger cities, who wished to give the benefit of this special instruction to those art teachers who could not take it in its natural setting abroad. Last year, it was Frau Emmy Zweybruck of Vienna, Austria, whose talks before the Western Arts Association, and courses in Wilkes-Barre, Penna., and Louisville, Ky., inspired such new visions of the possibilities of applied art. This year, Miss Marya Werten of Warsaw, Poland, was the visiting artist.

Miss Werten's tour, instigated by the request o. Miss Clara P. Reynolds, director of art for the schools of Seattle, Wash., and arranged by the New York office of the International School of Art, took her from coast to coast. The exhibit of present-day and peasant art in Poland which Miss Werten brought with her included prints, woodcuts, carving, textiles, weaving, toys, ceramics and a variety of the characteristic decorations which are used in connection with the national festivities of Poland. It was first shown in New York City, to the Polish Circle.

In speaking to this group of Polish-Americans, and to similar groups in Chicago and Minneapolis, Miss Werten showed the artistic progress of Poland since the regaining of its independence at the end of the World War. The exhibit and the slides which she flashed on the screen in illustration showed how the simplicity and directness, the wealth of color and purity of line, of peasant art had become a national feature of Polish art, and yet how original the modern designs are, how suited to the tool used, and to the shape and after-use of the medium employed. There is no doubt that these contacts with her countrymen have served to awaken a new interest among the Poles in America which will inspire them to share with us the tradition and creation of artistic excellence which is so abundantly theirs. Their sense of color, their decorative sense, has meaning in every department of American life.

A Full Program

Miss Werten's first course was given in Minneapolis, under the direction of Miss Bess Eleanor Foster, supervisor of art for the city schools, to 50 art teachers. Although Miss Werten had only the Memorial Day week-end, just four days, in which to exemplify her theory of decorative design and to help her teacher-students to find their way in their own expression through several mediums, an enthusiastic report was given of her success. While in Minneapolis, she also gave a three-hour lecture and demonstration to a large group at the University of Minnesota, first explaining her theory of design, then showing the examples, and finally illustrating by blackboard sketches how to go about it to create an original and effective design for a specific space with specific tools.

There was time between the Minneapolis and the Seattle engagements for Miss Werten to exhibit and talk in Chicago to the large and active Polish Arts Club, and to give a week's course in Des Moines, Iowa, to a group of artists and teachers under the direction of Miss Florence Weaver, an interior decorator, who had studied with the International School of Art in its centers abroad. As soon as the schools had closed in Seattle, Miss Werten was there for the work which Miss Reynolds had promised her teachers, and a class of 24 worked intensively to catch all the inspiration and to get all the practice and constructive criticism possible from their "imported" teacher.

In the East a two-week vacation course was arranged in the Adirondacks, at the Irondequoit Club on Piseco Lake. Eighteen teachers assembled there and pens, pencils and brushes flew fast in an attempt to complete every "problem" devised by Miss Werten to give the discipline in decorative design which they would later communicate to their thousands of pupils. When Miss Werten sailed on July 9, to get back for her usual course at the Zakopane section of the International School of Art, in the Tatra Mountains of Poland, it was with a sense of much accomplished. The International School of Art had once more proved that art is not national but universal, but that each nation has its individual expression to communicate. And art education in America had been made richer by this opportunity to learn from the experience of far-off Poland.

An Oasis for Artists

For those who visit Tunis, Arabic city of Northern Africa, it is difficult to enter into the actual life of the people. Visitors are restless, satiated with myriads of short glimpses of beauty, with no time nor opportunity to go deeper. It is to overcome this difficulty—to provide an oasis for artists where they may absorb the elements of Arabic design and handicraft—that the International School of Art has opened its new home, in Rue Medersa El Slimania, in the heart of the souks district, but apart from bustle of the city.

Here the students of the school, and sometimes visitors, may live or work in the cool, high-ceilinged rooms, and in the spacious courtyard. From here the students sally forth under the guidance of the school's instructor, Miss Eda Sterchi, for their study of Arab life and customs, to work with the native craftsmen in their shops, or to make sketches for their own work. Miss Sterchi, having lived in Tunis for some eight years, can introduce them at once into the heart of the city's life, take them places where they would never dream of going alone, show them the best spots for sketching or painting, the best lights, the best models.

In a city where tourists wander promiscuously, idly, it is always difficult to meet and really become friends with the most worth-while inhabitants unless one has some form of personal introduction. This Miss Sterchi provides and so once more a true international exchange of friendship and experience is effected and strengthened, and the students of the International School of Art return to their homes in America, or England, or France, with many more pictures in their minds than they could ever put on paper, and with an interest in the well-being of these Arab friends and their neighbors which makes contemporary history and international politics a live topic forever after. This is indeed a constructive way of promoting international friendship.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Ring-Plan School, Designed by Richard J. Neutra, Architect.

Housing the Progressive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

THE influence on young people of the architectural environment, though not precisely calculable, is nevertheless of appreciable weight. A school building whose very structure illustrates an unprejudiced approach and an unhampered solution of a modern problem will have a wholesome and stimulating influence on the student, in comparison with which the "cultural" value of an imitation classical or medieval design will be trivial and snobbish. The exponents of progressive education, who have boldly discarded obsolete conventions of teaching practice, are therefore only consistent in demanding buildings that are expressly designed for the needs imposed by their program.

The outstanding housing needs of the progressive school are practical—not only æsthetic. Its classrooms must invite coöperative participation in the activity of learning while minimizing the artificial restraints of student-teacher relations. Above all, the classroom should confirm the importance of the school in the natural life of the child, so that he will welcome the full experience of school hours instead of resenting this time as enforced absence from play.

The Ring-Plan School, designed by the noted architect, Richard J. Neutra, fulfills these requirements in a straightforward and plausible manner. Each classroom of this building exists integrally with an individual garden patio where the class may meet when weather conditions permit. Communication between inclosed and outer classrooms is most direct and intimate, for the intervening wall is entirely of glass and readily folds away except when needed for protection against cold. However, the outdoor or garden character of the room asserts itself even when this transparent wall is lowered into place. The building thus shelters but does not confine, and so expresses in material form the fundamental quality of progressive education—guidance without inflexible restriction.

Children gathered informally about the teacher for open discussion, or working together on group projects, will obviously be more receptive to educational influences than if seated in disciplined rows and subjected to professorial lectures. A variable seating arrangement encourages such collaborative student enterprise. But there is usually one sound objection to movable classroom furniture—that those children not seated with the left side toward the source of light will be seriously discommoded by shadows of the pen hand on the writing surface. This difficulty is overcome in the Ring-Plan School by augmenting the customary one-sided window illumination with a well balanced ceiling illumination. Each room is equipped with ground-glass skylights occupying almost half the ceiling area, and filling the room with a soft and shadowless light.

Encircled by their contiguous patios, 20 such classrooms are grouped in two half-rings about a common playground. They are shielded from playground noises by a well-lighted corridor that serves also as an exhibition hall for the display of current student work. The roof of this corridor, bordered on one side with flower boxes, is used as a running track, being on a level with the gymnasium over the manual training shops. A student cafeteria and a school-bus garage make it practicable, as it is desirable, to locate the school outside the residential area, in the green belt section of the city.

The entire school building is constructed of light weight, standardized, factory-built units, assuring rapid and economical erection on the school site.

Reading for Clearer Outlook

By JOHN ADAMS LOWE
Director of Libraries, Rochester, N. Y.

II

IN THE economic world there are only two groups left; those who know where the next meal is coming from, and those who do not. Both need equally the encouragement we are considering. The low physical vitality of the unemployed may make the problem a little more difficult in their case. Mr. Spencer Miller Jr. declared at the recent meeeting of the American Association for Adult Education, that unemployment is to be the problem of the next generation as it has been of this, and added that American Labor realizes this fact and is facing it calmly. Machines replace men. Idleness overcomes the habit of industry learned through long experience, and some men so retrograde under its influence that they may never go back to work.

Three Stages of Need

In trying to encourage and direct the reading of the unemployed we have to recognize that it is impossible to divide the group according to their educational needs or their experience in work. The division has to be made on the basis of how long they have been out of work. The spiritual needs of the same stage of unemployment are strangely alike. Each stage has its own psychology. Those who are working with the problem point out that there are three stages of unemployment: the first, a very brief stage of sheer recklessness, operative chiefly among young people who are suddenly thrown out of work and expect to get another job immediately; the second, the sober and longer period when the sole occupation is to find another job; and the third, a long one of despair. For the second stage we have books on vocational guidance. And our assistance may be of considerable help in rebuilding confidence if we will do some careful counseling before ever we suggest a title. It is of little use for men or women to go in for courses of reading or study which are leading to business, to office work, salesmanship and merchandising. We have this on the authority of the director of the Rochester Employment Center which has "scientifically measured" and recorded upward of 25,000 applicants for positions, and actually placed in paying jobs over 3600 persons in the last six months of last year. For example: women are needed for acceptable work in institutions, hospitals, and hotels, and they are filling positions as cooks, candy makers, elevator operators, clerks in laboratories and domestic service. They wish of course to be stenographers, and they choose to study Spanish in the hope of becoming a business interpreter, for which there is no call and probably will be none for another year or two.

Through a New Interest

In the third stage, the one of long unemployment, men come to despair, or they pull themselves out through some newly discovered interest. Occupational study is repugnant to this group because there is thought to be no chance to apply any vocation that may be learned. A man wants to forget what has convinced him as utter hopelessness. Escape literature is about all he will read, sensational stories, magazines, detective stories, and especially problem novels that extend romantic sympathy to all in his condition. Morale can be reestablished for some of these if you can help them find a hobby and show them how to make something with their hands. The joy of making or originating something is powerful. And what a rich store of hobby-building books librarians have at hand for just this purpose.

The Massachusetts Emergency Committee on Unemployment in establishing a series of university courses without fees, in coöperation with practically all educational institutions of college rank in Greater Boston, stated, "This step is the outcome of the realization that some jobless clerical and professional workers were becoming more or less 'unemployable' as a result of the mental state toward which they were tending on account of protracted unemployment." This may be a present-day application of our theories of adult education.

And what shall I say of the librarian herself in thinking of her as a source of such inspiration? Only this; she needs to create for herself the calmness, serenity and happiness which come from the cultivation of the things of the spirit, the enrichment of life. "Reverence for truth, and the pursuit of it for its own sake rather than for what income knowledge may bring; contemplation of beauty and the attempt ourselves to create it for the sheer joy of creation; pursuit of that reality which men call God, and seeing people as bits of the same stuff as Himself, to be respected and loved and allowed for; the attempt to live, master of life and not slave either of convention or of circumstance—these have always been and still are the way to happiness."

[This article is printed in two parts. The first appeared Sept. 24.]

Lowering National Fences With Plays

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IN THE old days of silence, when films could be readily understood in all parts of the world, the cinema was recognized as a powerful agent in promoting better international understanding. And now a group of schools and teachers in England, as a result of separate individual experiences, have come to the conclusion that the cinema's elder brother, the drama, can also play an important part in bringing the nations of the world closer together. With this aim in view, an International Students' Drama League has been formed, with Dame Sybil Thorndike as president.

The first beginnings of the movement can be traced back to 1925, when Haileybury College gave a production of "Hamlet." Two years later a school dramatic society was established, and in 1930 this society undertook its first tour abroad. The play chosen was Shaw's "Arms and the Man," selected because of the fact that, on an experimental trip, it was thought desirable to take as few boys as possible, and a play with a small cast thus became necessary. Ten days were spent on the trip, six towns were visited, and the cost worked out at roughly £6 a head. The boys of the company did not stay in hotels, but lived with German families, thus getting a much more intimate understanding of German life than they would have done on a conventional sightseeing tour. Haileybury found the chief value of the trip to consist, not in the dramatic experience it afforded, but in its efficacy in promoting international sympathy. The tour was repeated last year, and its geographical scope extended, so that there are now 100 German, 100 French, and 50 Czech families who have acted as hosts to these English schoolboys. A Czech boy has been brought back to Haileybury to spend a term in the college.

Marylebone Grammar School, London, is also part of the new movement. Its experience emphasized the variety and flexibility of aim which the League possesses. Marylebone, unlike Haileybury, puts chief stress on the dramatic side of the venture. It regards a good performance of the play as the principal end of the enterprise. For this reason it strengthened its company in 1931 by the inclusion of a few professional players, with whose aid it ventured to appear in some of the chief theaters in Germany. The play chosen was "Twelfth Night," and everywhere it was a great success, though it was remarked that it was in the old provincial towns like Ulm that it received the readiest appreciation. The company met with the kindest possible treatment throughout its tour.

Still another aspect of the movement is illustrated by the activities of Wallasey Grammar School, Liverpool. Wallasey does not undertake a general tour, but enters into close relationship with one particular school in Berlin. One-year boys from this German school come over to Liverpool, take part for 10 days in the ordinary English school life, then spend a period on holiday with their English friends, and finally visit London for a spell of sight-seeing. The next year a similar program is arranged for Wallasey boys in Germany.

Different as these experiences are, the schools concerned all agree on the immense value they have had for the boys and masters concerned. It is with the hope that more schools will be brought within the orbit of the movement that the League has been formed. In time it will probably become an international organization.

H. H.

Old Stories and Modern Child

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence, Italy

THE question, "What shall they read?" is one which engages the attention of parents and teachers alike, and most of us are inclined to wish to see the children of today enjoying the same stories we enjoyed; traveling, in their turn, through the same imaginative world; becoming familiar with the scenes and peopling their literary domain with the same figures as delighted preceding generations.

There are certain books which "everybody" read in earlier days, and we are often eager to see the boys and girls of today reading and enjoying them too.

Some of them do . . . some of them don't; and when they don't we are apt to be disappointed, as if something dear to us were being slighted. We enjoyed these books; our parents enjoyed them; they are amusing, or poetical, or exciting; then why have they less appeal to the children of today?

When we feel like this we need, perhaps, to realize how immense a change and development have taken place between our own childhood and that of the boys and girls of today. Never in the history of the world, probably, has progress along certain lines been so rapid, differences so clearly defined; never did the seemingly impossible so quickly become the daily matter of fact.

Parents who wonder that the children take less pleasure than they did in, for example, the old fairy and folk tales with their wonders are apt to forget that wonders as great or greater than these are the commonplace facts of the daily existence of their children.

The man who, in the old tale, could put his ear to the ground and hear distant voices, or whose voice could carry across a wide stretch of sea or land, is no marvel to the child who is accustomed to arrange daily meetings with playmates on the telephone, and who knows that it is only a question of having the requisite sum of money to be able to call up Paris or London or speak across the ocean to an absent friend. The hero who would hear sounds imperceptible to others is nothing very wonderful to the child who is familiar with the radio, who knows how to construct his own apparatus, and lies in bed, wearing his earphones, and falls asleep to the music played in a distant city in some other land.

So, too, the hero who could race with incredible speed across a continent and back is hardly a breathtaking figure to the children who are familiar with the speed records of steamboats, trains and automobiles; who know with what rapidity time and space are being diminished and places brought near together as fresh scientific discoveries and appliances are brought to light.

As for the magician with the flying carpet, what is he beside the airmen who are the heroes of the modern boy, who has lived to see the fulfillment of that dream cherished down through the centuries, and voiced by Leonardo da Vinci in his prophecy, "There shall be wings!" Leonardo toiled and studied and experimented in his longing to see his dream realized, and was denied that which he so ardently desired; but for the child of today, the punctual passing of the daily postal airplane is no more of an event than the tramping by of the village postman was to his parents.

Thus it is little wonder if children accustomed to the daily practical experience of the wonders of scientific discovery and appliance find the wonders of the old tales thin in comparison. They prefer the technical handbooks on modern invention, the biographies of the pioneers and adventurers in these new fields of endeavor and achievement.

Yet those of us who cherished the old tales need not fear that they will ever be really discarded. There will come a time, though it may be in later years, when these boys and girls will awaken to the beauty which lies in them—the poetry, the imagery, the symbolical teaching. Many of them originated during the childhood of the human race in many lands. They will perceive in them a reaching out toward something which seemed then but the flight of imagination but which added learning and understanding has proved practical of achievement. They may trace in these old poetic tales the longing of their forefathers to see this day of achievement which they have seen, and the expression of that longing through such simple terms—magic carpets, seven-league boots, great birds bearing men upon their backs—as their imagination could conceive and their language express.

D. N. L.

Educational Ladder

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

According to the latest figures available, 248 of the scholarships awarded in the last year at Oxford and Cambridge were won by students at state-aided secondary schools. Students at the expensive public schools obtained 229 scholarships.

The object of the state-aided secondary schools is to bring into being that educational ladder by which Huxley hoped that even the poorest boy or girl would be able to climb into a university. This ideal has not yet been entirely realized. The educational ladder, if one may mix one's metaphors, is still something of a greasy pole, though the grease is becoming thinner every year. Until free places were given in these schools in 1907, it was practically impossible for anyone lower than the middle classes to get into a university. But in 1909, 690 boys and 361 girls went to universities from these schools in England and Wales. In 1929-30, 2477 boys and 1352 girls accomplished this, an increase of over 300 per cent.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Experiments

Don Juan and the Wheelbarrow, by L. A. G. Strong. London: Gollancz. 7s. 6d. net.
Centange, by James Hilton. London: Benn. 7s. 6d. net.
Lark Ascending, by Mazo de la Roche. London: Macmillan. 7s. 6d. net. Boston: Little Brown. $2.50.

EXPERIMENT is the thread common to these ventures in fiction by three competent novelists. Mr. Strong is, of course, a great deal more than competent. He has, besides the lyrical freshness of the poet, variousness and resourcefulness and an extraordinary fertility. He has a sharp eye for a story. This is an excellent faculty, indispensable to the journalist, though for the novelist it has certain dangers: there is a story in everything, but it is not always *your* story. "I tell the words of that song," said the sailor in the Spanish romancero, "only to him who sails away with me." There you have the novelist's problem: ingenuity, resource, even the idea is not enough unless it has become first an imaginative experience.

Mr. Strong's new book of stories shows him at various stages. Sometimes he has the idea, sometimes it has become imaginative experience. His quaint Devonshire tales narrated through the mouth of Mr. Spaddacott are amusing examples of shrewd and garrulous local humor, the best of them turning on a village billiard match for the hand of a lady who couldn't make up her mind. His Irish and Highland backgrounds supply him with the wild scenes that seem to call for full-blooded narrative, the peasant alternation of idyl and violence. To these his powers are always sympathetic.

* * *

His third type of theme is experimental. He probes into corners of the heart to catch a fragment of inner conflict as it comes to crisis. A man obsessed with a tragic loss goes to people who unknown to him are in the crisis of their own troubles; a Jewess forced into a marriage of convenience looks about for an escape; an elderly novelist absorbed in a protective routine is obliged by a little man selling goldfish to break it—with fateful consequences. These stories are fragmentary. The vividness of Mr. Strong's descriptions of peasant life is replaced by a psychological intensity which sometimes gives the impression of not having been discovered in the characters themselves, but of being imposed on them from outside. It is hard to say why Mr. Strong has not yet entirely succeeded in this genre, interesting as every example is. It may be that he has seen the story but that it is not yet melted into an experience, that he has not yet discovered the right kind of sensibility. Or perhaps it is that he has given us the circumstances but not the character. Whatever the cause, the result is that the point of each story is not sharp enough. To a writer who sees themes as pictures primarily, this is a natural difficulty.

Mr. Hilton is also resourceful and competent. And his experiment consists of making a novel out of a collection of short stories united by the thread of chance. But a law of chance is a contradiction. In consequence Mr. Hilton's whole, lacking the unity of law, falls to pieces and becomes a miscellany. The parts are interesting; a government official in a white colony is brought against a number of angry planters and is disgraced—a good episode this. An engineer resembling him is pestered by a schoolmistress in Switzerland—she is well drawn. An inventor, taken up by the engineer, finds fame in Hollywood and throws it up to vanish in a South American earthquake. So the episodes run on, each revealing a piece of modern world in crisis, each handing on the flag as in a relay race. Mr. Hilton is full of ideas and notions and knows how to give a twist of originality to every story. Many of his characters are, however, types.

* * *

"Lark Ascending" is an experiment in recreation, for the author has already shown her quality as a serious novelist in her Canadian books. Not every serious novelist knows how to enjoy himself with skill and grace, but Miss Mazo de la Roche has succeeded abundantly. She has made an improbable story as convincing as need be and has by no means skimped her characters. A handsome widow of strong character who might have had talent as a singer; her son, a surly young genius; her adopted daughter, and a dry, dull, kindly friend of the family are all transported from penury and boredom in a small American town to romance and affluence in Sicily. The author's intention is to allow each the full development of his nature. The course is followed with justice, shrewdness and sympathy; and if Miss de la Roche had decided against recreation, romance and self-expression, her opening American chapters show that she required no exotic scene to rouse her talent. In fact, one grants her the holiday largely because of the brief excellence of the American scene.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ELSWYTH THANE
With a Model of Queen Elizabeth

Elizabeth of England

The Tudor Wench, by Elswyth Thane. New York: Brewer, Warren & Putnam. $3.50.

A SUCCESSFUL novelist, turned historian, has produced in this volume a portrait which, for fidelity to source, for intelligence, sympathy and imagination, deserves to rank high among books on Queen Elizabeth.

Elizabeth is introduced to us as a little girl of 6, clad in "shabby blue silk," a not too important figure in Hertford Castle as she sits scribbling Latin verbs in her exercise book. What with the boy Edward in line of succession and the fateful Mary in the offing, Elizabeth did not at first figure as a potential factor in British rule. In stormy domestic scenes Henry bewails the absence of a strong Tudor male heir. There is lean consolation in this bright little daughter of Nan. "You're a Tudor, wench though you are," he rails against little Elizabeth, begrudging so many regal qualities in a mere girl. There had been great queens in distant lands in the past, she mused. How Henry's taunts set Elizabeth to dreaming that she might one day be Queen of England and how at the age of 25 she rode in the coronation procession from the Tower to Westminster in fulfillment of that dream is the theme of the book.

Many legends have grown up around Elizabeth, some of them calculated to injure her reputation as a woman if they do not impinge upon her greatness as a queen. To sift the chaff from the wheat has been the author's first concern. This work has been rendered unusually difficult because she must appraise those young years of Elizabeth more by personal reflections and aspirations of her subject than by public acts. The author has set herself the task of divining what this interesting girl was thinking during these formative years.

Elswyth Thane spent five summers working in the British Museum, studying the sources or visiting the scenes of many of the events described in her book. And then with a woman's intuition she has sought to reveal Elizabeth's motives and aims in the light of events which shaped her career. This is no bit of fanciful writing, but rather a scholarly presentation, carefully documented, of events and personages during Elizabeth's formative years.

'A Barrel of Gunpowder'

Lady Caroline Lamb, by Elizabeth Jenkins. Boston: Little, Brown. $2.75.

MANY biographies and memoirs of English men and women in the early eighteen hundreds contain allusions to Lady Caroline Lamb. They sparkle with startling anecdotes about her and with witty, devastating remarks attributed to her. Altogether the fragments have built up an elusive, half-finished portrait of a young woman who seems to have been a sort of enfant terrible in high society. Miss Elizabeth Jenkins in the biography "Lady Caroline Lamb" has undertaken to finish the portrait.

Caroline Lamb was born Caroline Ponsonby, daughter of Lord Bessborough; niece of William Lamb who became Lord Melbourne. Her biography reads like Burke's Peerage. She was also a novelist, first impelled by affection and indignation into setting forth the character of Lord Byron in "Glenar Von," and following that book with other autobiographical novels, "Graham Hamilton," and "Ada Reis."

"I make no claim to be considered impartial," Miss Jenkins says. "I dislike people who dislike my heroine." She has drawn a charming picture of the girl who was called by her relatives "Ariel," "Sprite," "Squirrel," even "Savage."

A wild and lovely creature she certainly must have been. Her portrait shows her small, slender, with hair close-cropped behind and dressed in pale, clustering curls before, and great dark eyes. She had a low, caressing voice. She was brought up to know no difference between dukes and beggars. She said whatever came into her head to say and did what impulse directed. She loved games and horses. She gave her opinions straight out in a fashion so pointed and epigrammatical that friends and foes alike treasured her sayings.

When she was 20 she was married to William Lamb, son of Lord Melbourne. She thought him beautiful, "the cleverest person then about and the most daring, in his opinions, in his love of liberty and independence." For his part, he had for several years been confirmed in the feeling expressed in his celebrated remark, "Of all the girls of Devonshire House, that is the one for me."

Miss Jenkins lays a heavy burden of responsiblity for his wife's shortcomings upon William Lamb. He found it a fascinating task to instruct this innocent creature in the ways of the world. When he had finished with his amicably intended course of instruction there was left a "radiant, animated, ineradically honest" young woman, but one without too many scruples.

Differences, underscored by William Lamb's mother, began to appear. There were breaks and reconciliations, and then there was Lord Byron. The Byron affair has been written about often enough, in biographies of Lord Byron himself, of Lady Byron and of Augusta Leigh. It was followed by "Glenarvon," in which she portrayed the character of Byron not so much with bitterness as with regret. Many characters, whose identity the wise could easily determine, she hit at right and left, and thus made it possible for us to see why she was once called the "Barrel of Gunpowder."

Miss Jenkins underscores all the extenuating circumstances in the life of this tragic faerie queen.

Mr. Eliot as Critic

Selected Essays, 1917-1932, by T. S. Eliot. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.50. London: Faber & Faber. 12s. 6d.

THE chaste infrequency with which Mr. Eliot's slim volumes of poetry and criticism have heretofore appeared has stood in the way of a complete understanding of his enormous and indisputable influence on contemporary letters. One found it hard to explain the magnitude of his reputation as a critic by the four sheafs of essays which contained the bulk of his published criticism though one recognized in them the fineness of his æsthetic perceptions (a fineness approaching tenuity at times) and the closeness of his reasoning (a little pedantic now and then in his rigor). The present volume is illuminating. In its ordered arrangement of subject matter, its inclusion of material supplementary to that already published in America, and especially in its indication of the carefully integrated critical structure, of which each essay is a part, it conveys a total impression of power and breadth not to be found in any of the previously published critical works.

The essay on Dante, which has served to introduce so many of the younger intellectuals to the "Divina Commedia" and the "Vita Nuova," is happily reprinted entire. The section of the book which gathers together the author's various essays on the Elizabethan dramatists reveals perhaps better than any other the rare combination of conscientious scholarship, persistent rationality and exquisite sensitiveness to poetic beauties which is Mr. Eliot's distinction on the level of purely æsthetic criticism. In essays of this sort he is unsurpassed by any living critic, and it is easy to see how his discriminatistic to the religious view professed by Mr. Eliot, and suggests either that he has approached religion from the formalistic side or else would restrict art to the narrow purpose of relaxation—neither of which alternatives he would be likely to admit. One need not deny the provisional value of the via media which he has chosen, but one is free to demur when he presupposes a spiritual sanction for his sliding scale of æsthetic values.

With this single (though fundamental) qualification, the books stands as a revelation of lucid, intense critical thinking. The excellence of Mr. Eliot's prose style is too well known to require comment; its lack of rhetorical color and emotional glow shows up as a positive virtue in a book of this length, where the cool ease of the prose leaves one free to taste the full flavor of the subtle and varied thought.

R. P.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
T. S. ELIOT

More From Mr. Robinson

Nicodemus, by Edwin Arlington Robinson. New York: Macmillan. $1.75.

A NEW volume of Edwin Arlington Robinson's poetry is welcome to all who know his work. They will not be disappointed in the 10 poems which appear under the title of the first dialogue, "Nicodemus," although they will find nothing unexpected in thought or expression. What Mr. Robinson has said well before, he says again and says it with a surety and ease that make what sometimes was a difficult feat, halting, involved and only half articulate, an accomplishment of all but impossible penetration into the depths of the human heart.

The settings for these 10 new poems are in three fields: Palestine, the Caribbean and "the town down the river," somewhere or nowhere in Maine. In "Nicodemus," Mr. Robinson reveals the course of thinking of the man who saw the light of the new religion and was afraid, and of the priest for whom the light did not exist. Then the poet tells the swift and terrible tale of the fate of Sisera, who trusted Jael, who was carried by fanatic zeal beyond all concern for ordinary virtues. He closes the drama of violent action with a rhapsody echoing the ancient dithyrambs of Israel. Something of young Gideon's fear and joy follows, and also a few verses in most characteristic style in which the Prodigal Son tells his brother that he should rejoice not only that he too may eat the fatted calf but that, as the years go by, he may find himself "a little nearer to mankind," for learning from a brother "what's going on" and "what makes it go."

From the West Indies, Mr. Robinson draws material for two powerful poems, "Toussaint L'Overture," and "Ponce de Leon." The first is a study of the heart of a black man who did all he could to end a system enslaving millions; his view of Napoleon, who hated those he feared, and of his own fate, which he did not fear. Seldom has Mr. Robinson handled a more brutal theme, nor welded violent and burning words into a more effective weapon against prejudice and callousness. In "Ponce de Leon," the theme is gentler but it is handled with even greater expertness. In one short narrative he includes material for a Shakespearean drama, except for the introduction of a Fool. Here in short is a battle, a voyage, and in review all the pomp and circumstance of a great man's life turned by a little philosophy to regret, save for "the voices" which are more welcome to de Leon than the sound of the fountain which he had sought so fondly would have been.

More is told of Annandale of "The Town Down the River," and although 22 years have passed, he seems much the same disconcerting enigma. So, too, Hector Kane is a man who might have known Miniver Cheevy and the others. Nor is the theme of "The March of the Cameron Men" new or different from other searchings of Mr. Robinson's into the happiness of a man and a woman, only that, as they sit in a boat on a lonely lake when

The unearthly ululation of a loon
Tore the slow twilight like a mortal yell

comes a song, a true lyric, such as Mr. Robinson rarely writes. It adds to the impression of increased flexibility, variety and virtuosity which the volume gives even though its heights have been surpassed before.

I. F.

Toward Christianity

Israel, by Adolphe Lods. Translated by S. H. Hooke. London: Kegan Paul. 25s. net. New York: Knopf. $6.

ONE of the most impressive things in the religious history of the world is the development of the Israelitish conception of God. In the earliest documents we find a picture of "Yahweh," in no respect different from the picture that might be drawn of Asshur, Moloch, Chemosh or any of the "abominations" of the surrounding tribes. He is capricious, tyrannical and bloodthirsty: he demands the slaughter of whole populations, and sends pestilence on whole kingdoms for the sin of one man. Even in his milder moods he is represented as a sort of Oriental Sultan walking in his garden in the cool of the day. His dominion stops at the border of his land; men exiled from the country have to worship other gods.

Out of this strange divinity a succession of religious geniuses gradually evolved a conception of a God of universal dominion—"If I make my bed in Sheol, behold, thou art there"—a God of earth and heaven; and, above all, a moral God, who cared nothing for sacrifices, and desired of men only that they should do justice, love mercy and walk humbly. It was these geniuses—the four best known to us are Amos, Hosea, Micah and Isaiah—that prepared the way for the religion of Jesus. The history of the transformation they achieved ought to be the study of all who are interested in Christianity.

In this splendid work (admirably translated by Professor Hooke) Dr. Lods traces this process from its earliest beginnings. All the newest discoveries of archæology and ethnology are marshaled to a single end—that of showing the many original elements which contributed to the formation of the remarkable congeries of ideas that met in the early Israelite religion, and of tracing how that religion developed until it was ready for the great revolution of the eighth century—the point at which, for the moment, Dr. Lods pauses. A multitude of illustrations increases the lucidity of the text. It is superfluous to praise the author's learning; but perhaps even more noteworthy than the learning is the candor and freedom from dogmatism which mark every page. He has his own opinions and states them vigorously; but he never forgets to let us know what can be said in favor of opposing systems.

Of the many books which have been recently written on this theme, "Israel" is the most comprehensive; and, though new discoveries are being made with almost bewildering rapidity, so sane is Professor Lods's thought and so sure his grasp of fundamentals that it will be long before his work is antiquated. It is worthy of its author, and of the "History of Civilization" series to which it belongs. We shall look forward with eagerness to the continuation which is promised.

E. E. KELLETT.

Bruce Humphries has published in a beautiful format the "Oresteia" of Æschylus (the "Agamemnon," the "Coephoroi" and the "Eumenides"), translated by Charles H. Hitchcock.

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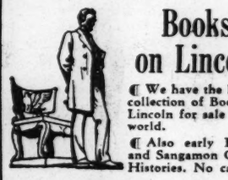

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Gypsy and Farmer

The Broom Squires, by Eden Philpotts, New York: Macmillan. $2.

THE Broom Squires who give name to Eden Phillpotts's latest novel are the English gypsies who earn their living by making brooms out of the silver birches that clothe the heaths of Somersetshire. A camp of these nomads—the Beale tribe, of ancient lineage and well-defined laws—is the scene of the greater part of the book, and the manners and customs of the tiny monarchy that constitutes the camp furnish interest in an otherwise sluggish narrative.

The plot hinges on the belief, based on common sense as well as on prejudice, that a gypsy strain mixes ill with farmer strain. No one held this belief more firmly than Joseph Forrester, owner of Robin Hill Farm, and with good cause, for in his young manhood he had loved a gypsy girl to his regret. Now his foster daughter tumbles into a disused gravel pit, is rescued by a stalwart youth of the Beale camp, but obliged to remain in the camp until she can walk again. Rescuer and rescued fall in love, and the old question of mingling gypsy stock with farmer is revived. On both sides the elders were convinced that it would be a serious mistake. If Gilyan Forrester came to Saul Beale she would have to live a wanderer's life, paying for freedom by meager living, hard work, the disdain of her old friends, the instability of a gypsy's existence. On the other hand, if Saul Beale left his people and went to live on the Forrester farm he would be denying his birthright of freedom; he whose foot had been free would be tied to one spot. Either way, the old people declared, meant vexation and regret. "A plover can't mate with a homing pigeon," said Aaron Beale.

To tell how the problem of Gilyan and Saul was solved without gainsaying the prejudices of the elders would involve spoiling what small measure of suspense the story holds. This book falls short of Mr. Phillpott's usually satisfying work, in spite of the convincing descriptions of gypsy life and some delightful glimpses of the English countryside. When Mr. Phillpotts conveys the sight and smell of wood and field—silver-stemmed trees, ferns and patches of azure light shining between uplifted firs—we almost wish that he had not tried to tell a story at all or peopled his scenes with characters, so dull are they in comparison with the fragrant, enticing beauty all round them.

Royal Romance

Royal Flush, by Margaret Irwin. London: Chatto and Windus. 8s. 6d. net. New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.50.

TO RECONSTRUCT a convincing picture of the daily lives of members of two royal families, complete with an intimate description of their emotional reactions and impulses, over a considerable period, seems a task that might daunt the most ardent student and lover of history. And to do so in the form of a novel demands a great deal of the author's imagination, for much of the conversation and the interplay of personalities cannot be drawn from documents or letters. Converting real people into characters for fiction, or—to put it the other way round—trimming and cutting down fiction to fit certain figures already established and defined by history, requires a special technique of the author and a subsequent coöperation on the part of the reader.

But anyone who likes his history dramatized should enjoy the remarkable result which Miss Irwin has achieved in "Royal Flush." She has taken her plunge into history with fine and ardent courage. She shuffles and juggles her Court cards with bewildering sleight of hand, but she never shows signs of losing confidence. She has chosen for her heroine the charming Minette, younger daughter of the unfortunate Charles I of England. The story opens in France, where Minette was taken as a child by her mother when they were forced to flee from England. They joined the court of her cousin the young King Louis XIV of France. Charles (later Charles II of England), Minette's brother, would sometimes join them, a refugee from his own country.

Into Minette's vision came the whole galaxy of the French court and the numerous cousins and relations English, French and Dutch. Her marriage to Louis's brother Philipe, was a tragedy, but from that point in the book the narrative becomes more interesting, more lively and less confusing.

Miss Irwin rouses the reader's sympathy for the unfortunate Minette; and although tedium is not absent from her pages she maintains a consistent level of efficiency.

Shakespeare in the East

Shakespeare Through Eastern Eyes, by Ranjee G. Shahani, with an Introduction by J. Middleton Murry, and an Appreciation by Emile Legouis. London, Herbert Joseph. 6s.

ALL educated Indians, it seems, are required by their colleges and universities to acquaint themselves with Shakespeare; though often through the medium of a professor, who, neither caring for nor much understanding his subject, has learned by rote the conventional eulogies of the commentators, and duly passes them on to students whose admiration for the dramatist frequently becomes as insincere and mechanical as his own. For the fact is—and Dr. Shahani makes it indisputably clear—that the inherent quality and viewpoint of the best Indian mentalities makes almost impossible any such deep-seated love for and admiration of Shakespeare as is almost normal to the cultured western European.

Indians, of course, appreciate greatly the dramatist's extraordinary powers as playwright, as creator of character, as humorist, as lyrical poet and as supreme master of words. In particular, they enjoy "Othello," with its Oriental hero cast in the heroic type, and "The Merchant of Venice," with a Jewish character quasi-eastern in his combination of craft and naïveté. The romantic beauty and pensive philosophy of "As You Like It" also pleases them, and so does "The Comedy of Errors," with its sense of mystification so appealing to an Asiatic mentality; and, last though not least, Hamlet, "sick with too much thinking."

But—and here we reach the crux of the matter—while Dr. Shahani himself detects in Shakespeare "the unmistakable fragrance of Christianity," he shows that, in the opinion of educated India as a whole, Shakespeare has never voiced the noblest—meaning thereby the most religious—human experience; and has created in his plays a world which is no cosmos, but a chaos. Orientals regard Shakespeare as a shallow thinker. "What is amiss with Hamlet," says the Indian, "is his lack of depth. . . . It is the tragedy of a young man thinking . . . but not thinking deeply enough. The sense of proportion is lost. Everything appears topsy-turvy."

Strangely enough—though Dr. Shahani may not be aware of it—George Chapman's elaborate and almost contemporary comments upon Hamlet, put into the mouth of Clermont, in Act III of "The Revenge of Bussy," are surprisingly close to those of Shakespeare's modern Indian critics. To the Indian thought the western concept of the purifying value of poetical tragedy is invalid, because their culture denies the validity of any tragical interpretation of human life.

"The plays of Shakespeare's last period," says Dr. Shahani, "are nothing but elaborations of forced harmonies; they are not born of the abiding verities." I wholly agree, with this proviso, that these so-called "last period" plays are not genuinely Shakespearean at all; but are, in the main, imitations of "Shakespeare," written by other hands. I recommend Dr. Shahani's little book to all thoughtful lovers of the poet. It will broaden their outlook.

PERCY ALLEN.

Near East Problems

Nationalism and Imperialism in the Hither East, by Hans Kohn. London: Kegan Paul. 15s. net.

ONE of the major results of the World War was that it split the geographically tidy Turkish Empire into a patchwork of petty principalities and mandated territories of an almost incomprehensible complexity.

The effect of the multiplicity of subdivisions—many of them racially and geographically unnatural—has been to trap the unwary politician into serious errors of policy which have led to a good deal of bloodshed, and the unwary journalist into much mistaken and bitterly resented comment. Perhaps more has been written about the Near East in the last decade, and with less real knowledge, than about any other part of the globe.

For these reasons, Dr. Kohn's typically Teutonic work is to be welcomed. It is true that Dr. Kohn relies too much on collating the (often secondhand) views of others and not nearly enough on first-hand observation. But he has brought great industry to bear on his subject. Practically no authority of any standing in any European country has escaped his eye. And though he does not appear to have delved into the vernacular newspapers and other publications by which alone the true feelings of the Arabs are to be gauged, he has nevertheless not disregarded the views of such people as Ameen Rihani and H. St. John Philby, who are, perhaps, the writers best fitted to relay the Arab mind to Western, or at any rate Anglo-Saxon, listeners.

Dr. Kohn's book is admirably documented, admirably translated (from the German) and of a most painstaking thoroughness. His facts are indisputable, his inferences less so; his impartiality is above reproach. Altogether he has renedered the student of the Near East good service.

Dutton is the American publisher of Mr. J. G. Robertson's "The Life and Work of Goethe," the English edition of which (Routledge) was reviewed in these columns April 30.

Donkey-Boy to Philologist

The Life of Joseph Wright, by His Wife. London: Oxford University Press. Two volumes. £1 10s.

IT IS hard to imagine greater external difficulties than those which faced Joseph Wright. Yet his career was a triumph, and his life happy. At the age of 16 he was unable either to read or write, but within a few years he not only had mastered the English language but had become intimately acquainted with Greek, Latin, French, German, Sanskrit, Gothic, Old Bulgarian, Lithuanian, Russian, Old Norse, Old and Middle High German, Anglo-Saxon and Old Icelandic. He later held the post of professor of comparative philology at Oxford.

When Joseph Wright was 6 years old he began his working life as a donkey-boy, driving a donkey cart containing workmen's tools to and fro between the village and a quarry from 7 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon. A year later he got a job as a "doffer" in a mill. His wage was 1s. 6d. a week, but it rose to 3s. 6d., which enabled Joseph Wright by the time he was 14 to save enough to put his mother into a house with a parlor, two bedrooms and a cellar.

Soon after this he learned to read with the aid of the Bible and "The Pilgrim's Progress." Working from 6 a. m. until 5:30 p. m. in the mill, he would then stay up until 3:30 every morning studying English, French and German. Feeling that this was not enough to occupy his energies he took up Latin and algebra, and at 18 he opened a night school of his own, charging his pupils 2d. a week.

By 1876 he had saved £40. A temporary depression in trade threw him out of work. It was the best thing that could have happened to him. With nothing obvious to do, he set off for Heidelberg, and spent the best part of a term at the university there. It was at Oxford that the great work of his life was accomplished. He found the university the place of his dreams. Here he brought out at his own expense his monumental English Dialect Dictionary, which contains a complete vocabulary of all the dialect words in use or known to have been in use in the last 200 years.

Mrs. Wright's book tells the story of her husband's life vividly and well.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Chinese Enameled Boxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Peiping, China

FEW things are more tempting to the collector of the minor Chinese arts than silver enameled boxes. The variety of their shapes, the ingenuity of their concealed openings, the delicacy of their workmanship, the beauty of their coloring, combine to make these little objects both amusing and artistic.

Those of most interest to collectors today were made from 20 to 100 years ago. Examples older than this are extremely rare and more recent enamels are comparatively uninteresting, but in the late nineteenth century Chinese craftsmen created hundreds of these small boxes, of which no two seem to be alike, except those intended as pairs.

These silver containers were used chiefly for cosmetics, incense, spices, and other precious pastes and powders, although some held compasses and seals. Quaint shapes are the rule rather than the exception. It is possible to collect scores of boxes, each entirely different in shape from all the others. Besides the usual geometric forms, such as cylindrical, oval, square, round, and rectangular, there are others in the form of butterfiles, whose flapping wings form the covers; melons, fruits, animals, and cut-out shapes that represent Chinese characters.

Puzzling Devices for Opening

Just as the craftsmen delighted in designing astonishing shapes, so also they seemed to have used every conceivable device to provide their little trinkets with trick openings, concealed partitions, strange locks, so that many of these curios are Chinese puzzles indeed. It may be necessary to push an enamel lion on top of a box in order to release the bottom which, contrariwise, will happen to be the opening. Perhaps a hinge is clearly visible, but it will require an hour of tinkering to discover which way it turns. Sometimes by removing the top it will be possible to slide a side panel, which in turn will disclose a hidden partition. Many of the boxes come apart in three or four pieces, or contain inner divisions, trays, or drawers.

One of the most charming types is the miniature vanity case, with mirror in the lid, the forerunner of the rouge and powder compacts of today. These little affairs fold up into neat rectangles and are sometimes provided with tiny padlocks. When opened, the mirror tilts at a convenient angle and beneath it are found small partitions to contain the creams and powders required by lovely Chinese ladies of long ago.

Many Sizes Found

Most of these boxes are no more than two inches high and many of them are almost incredibly small. Larger works in enamel were usually made on brass or copper foundations, as they are today, but an occasional antique specimen of considerable size may be found now and then.

One of the finest of these, in the possession of a private collector in Peiping, is a cosmetic case with mirror inside the lid which, when closed, measures 4½ by 3 by 1½ inches. The phœnix decorations, emblem of royalty, indicate that it was designed for a princess. The birds and flowers are colored with such delicate shading that the enamel appears almost opalescent. Not only the outside but each of the seven tiny trays within are covered with this exquisite workmanship.

On the whole, however, Chinese silver enameling does not take very high rank compared with the best enamels of Europe and India, whose intricate beauty inspired Sir George Birdwood, author of the Industrial Arts of India, to pronounce enameling as "the master art craft of the world."

The decoration of these Chinese boxes includes every type of enameling—walled, sunken, raised, and painted glazes. The colors are varied and the art motifs include all of those mythological and symbolical subjects which make Chinese handicrafts as interesting to the literary student as to the art connoisseur. But the walled enamels on these small boxes is inferior to early Japanese cloissonné. The painted enamels do not compare with the subtle work of the French and Italian masters, and India has far finer examples of champleve enameling.

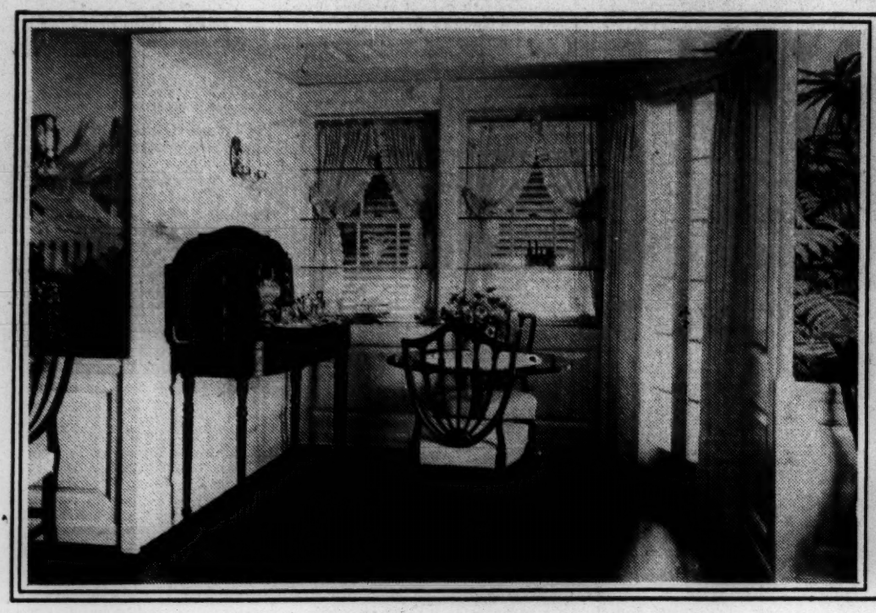
Cellini Tries Enameling

Possibly the technical difficulty of enameling such a soft metal as silver is responsible for the comparatively crude workmanship on most of these objects. Benvenuto Cellini, sixteenth century craftsman of Florence, indicated something of the difficulty of applying colored glazes to metals when he wrote of fine enameling:

Nothing in any part of the world approaches the divine beauty of their workmanship. To this exquisite art of enameling I devoted myself with all my strength, although it is extremely difficult, chiefly because of the fire, which after long time and trouble spent in other processes, has to be applied at last, and not unfrequently brings the whole to ruin.

However, this comparative flaw in this old Chinese craft is precisely what makes it possible for private collectors to pursue these boxes as a hobby today. Antique Japanese cloissonné, Jaipur champleve and Limoges and Battersea enamels are beyond the purse of most collectors now, but $5 or $10 gold will buy almost any silver enamel box in the curio shops of Peiping. Even allowing for the extra cost and profits involved in selling these trinkets abroad, they are still within the reach of enthusiasts in the Occident.

The demand for these antique boxes from collectors in America and Europe is now so great, in fact, that the inevitable modern forgeries are already being manufactured in Peiping for export. Some of these new pieces are not without interest, but for the most part the enamels are monotonously restricted to rather garish blue, green and purple tones; the outlines tend to be smeared; novel shapes are seldom to be found; and workmen nowadays have no patience to create amusing trap doors, false bottoms and other trick contrivances.



By Courtesy of George S. Hunt, Pasadena, Calif., to The Christian Science Monitor

THE SINGLE DINING TABLE OF EXTENSION DESIGN, TRADITIONAL IN AMERICAN HOMES, IS NOW BEING SUPPLEMENTED BY MORE INTIMATE PROVISIONS FOR SERVING ONE, TWO OR THREE PEOPLE.

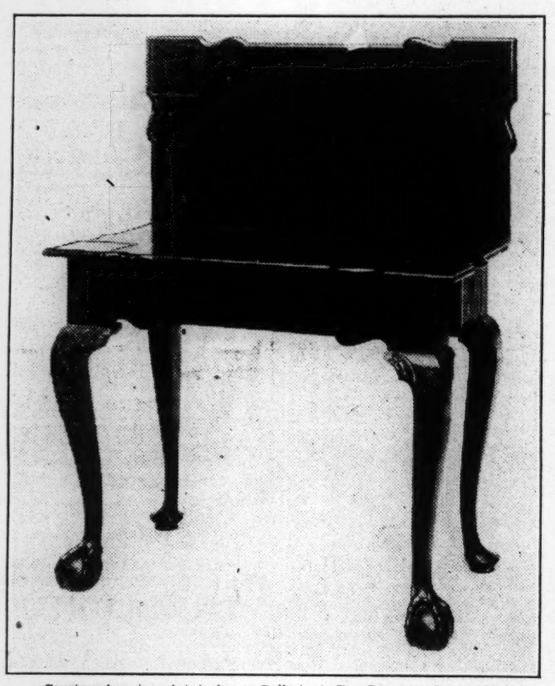
In many modest homes a dining alcove adjoins the modern kitchen, allowing the greatest economy of labor while providing pleasing surroundings. Larger homes may secure somewhat more formal mealtime settings for three people or less by providing an alcove off the main dining room in some such manner as is shown in the above views of homes in southern California. A similar scheme is worked out with variations in the two cases. At the left only two people are provided for, in a recess which apparently opens onto a terrace. The decorative scheme includes woodwork painted in cream, cream-white damask curtains at the doors, cream gauze glass curtains and cream leather chair seats, the furniture being mahogany. At the right and to the rear is a larger alcove for the serving of two or three people. Here, too, the woodwork is painted cream color, matching the glass curtains. The draperies are of gray-green damask, which offers a mild contrast to the rich reddish-brown of the mahogany furniture

Another Flayderman Auction Coming

New York

A sale of American furniture of the eighteenth century is scheduled for the afternoons of Oct. 5 and 6 at the American Art-Anderson Galleries in New York City. Many who attended the Philip Flayderman sale at this place in January, 1930, when some of the highest prices recorded in America were reached, will be pleased to notice that the coming sale is by Benjamin Flayderman, son of the collector whose property was sold then.

The present listing contains many important examples of American cabinet work, some of it documented and including pieces attributed to Duncan Phyfe. American glass and English earthenware are also offered, while the names of MacIntyre of Salem, Savery of Philadelphia and Goddard of Newport are attached to representative articles. The pre-sale exhibition begins on Oct. 1.



Courtesy American Art-Anderson Galleries to The Christian Science Monitor

A card table in mahogany, with claw-and-ball feet in front and Dutch feet in the rear, is an item of extraordinary merit included in the Benjamin Flayderman sale, Oct. 5 and 6. The construction and details of ornament point to the famous John Goddard of Newport as the maker of this piece

Pictures for Waiting Rooms

WAITING ROOMS are frequently dreary looking affairs, where little thought has been given to their decoration. Often they are inside, with no chance of seeing a bit of sky. One's eyes are likely to roam restlessly about, taking note of worn magazines, an ink spot on the rug or, perchance, happily resting on a few flowers. Instinctively the eye seeks something beautiful and when it finds it, remains there. Hence, the person whose business requires a waiting room should provide his visitors with something pleasing to look at. If not furnishing fresh flowers, he should have pleasing pictures on the walls in perfect condition, with good frames.

If the waiting room belongs to a lawyer, then it is required that the pictures be dignified; if to a beauty parlor, they may be colorful and informal, but never of the calendar type one so frequently sees. If the picture is only an inexpensive lithograph, it may be a reproduction of a really famous canvas and its merit evident. Landscapes may give the illusion of windows and lead the imagination over sunlit fields or under cool green trees. If the room is in a half light, reflectors placed over these pictures will accentuate the impression of windows and make the room appear larger.

Paintings of flowers—gay affairs which are overwhelmed in a home because of the intensity of color—may be delightful adjuncts to the artificially lit interior.

A Chicago man, who commissioned his waiting room to be handsomely furnished by an interior decorator, found that the French-gray walls needed color. Prints were not suitable and oil paintings in gilt frames seemed to dwarf the room. Over the gas-log fireplace was a long, narrow panel into which he wished to insert a decoration. A young artist executed the painting so successfully that every client who saw it for the first time expressed pleasure in it.

The choice of pictures is unlimited. If one wishes originals, now is the time to purchase them, for artists are now reducing their prices materially. Etchings are particularly suitable.

Lithographs by famous artists can be bought for a few dollars.

In some of the large cities, libraries of paintings are maintained by museums and galleries. These are loaned for a yearly fee, with the privilege of changing the picture every month. Thus a double purpose is served, for the person who does the selecting obtains information about art, while the client who frequents the same office is interested and entertained by the frequent change.

The 'Log Cabin' Quilt

ALL the furniture in that room, excepting the bed, had been inherited. Antiques, of course. So appropriate curtains and rugs were found, prim floral paper decorated the walls, a Jenny Lind bed was bought. Everything was in keeping except one thing—the bedspread. No matter what was used, it somehow did not look right.

Then at the rural fête—but first I must tell you about that fête. It was called the Maple Festival, and was held on the village green—the "Common," rather—of a little hill town set in the midst of hundreds of maple trees. Each spring, when the sap begins to flow from the tapped trees and sugar has been made from it, they hold carnival to celebrate the returned season. Who would have expected anything so delightfully Old Worldish in this busy America? There were picturesque contests—rail splitting, wood chopping, fiddling. All sorts of maple products were on view, red bunting all about, and prizes for everything.

To accommodate the visitors, meals were served in the church and in an outer room there was a display of handiwork. One pillow top particularly attracted me. It was made of many colored squares sewed together, and each square was filled in with smaller squares of folded silk, the smallest one of all being fitted around a tiny inclosure. The darker shades—browns, purples, reds, blues—were grouped diagonally to one-half of the square and the pastel shades to the other. This caused soft blurry shadows among the bright colors.

* * *

"That's the Log Cabin design," said the woman who had made it. "Ain't it pretty?"

I didn't answer for a moment. I was thinking of that Jenny Lind bed, and trying to visualize something. Then I said:

"If enough of such pillow tops were sewed together, it would make a handsome bedspread, wouldn't it?"

"Why not?" the artist alight in her eyes at once. "But where would a body get so many patches at one swoop?"

"I could ask my dressmaker," I said. "How much—?"

"Now, that's good news," she broke in, garrulously. "I'd heard that city folks weren't great on hiring their clothes made any more, and I wondered at it. I buy from a catalogue myself, but I find that dresses on them fashion drawings and dresses on me look a heap different. Of course, in the city stores you can try 'em on. But, you were asking about my prices. Well, I charge 10 cents a block, so you can figure it cut yourself."

I said I would see what success I had in gathering patches and then write to her. As I moved away, she shrilled after me:

"Don't forget to take the ribbons off your last year's hat."

I laughed to myself at that bit of advice. The amount of ribbon on hats today would not help much. But I went home feeling sure that it would be a simple matter to get together the required material. It wasn't, however. My hoard was still insufficient, when one day I dropped in to see a friend. She had been house cleaning, and had a bunch of gay pennants over her arm.

"What am I to do with them?" she demanded. "Fred pays so much for his ties, and then won't wear them if they are the least bit crumpled."

"Give them to me," I cried, with collector's zeal.

"To you?" she said with an incredulous stare. "What on earth for?"

I told her, and she at once went into enthusiastic plans.

"I'll soon have dozens of them for you. Fred's brothers have the same expensive habit. And when the quilt comes home, you must give a party and we'll have a game identifying the different pieces."

* * *

I agreed willingly, and in a short time, the men in my own family contributing too, I was showered with ties. Then came the measuring for the size of the spread. The length was 98 inches and the breadth 84. As the blocks were seven inches square, that meant that 168 of them would be needed, fourteen up and down, and twelve across.

Next there was shopping for the other materials—the lining, and the silk for the small centers, so that they would be uniform. For that I chose a soft shade of American beauty rose. A yard was enough. For the back I finally decided on black as being the most effective foil for the brilliant mass of color in front. Then everything was packed, and sent by "R. F. D." to the far-away farm, where it was to be assembled.

Every now and again during the following weeks we wondered if we had spent the money foolishly, for, of course, we had to trust to the farm woman's taste. But the bedspread arrived in about five weeks, an astonishingly short space of time, considering the work that had to be done.

One glance assured us. A shimmering expanse of sumptuous colors, harmoniously blended. Our country woman had done a beautiful job. She had even interlined it with what she called wadding, and the edges were finished with fancy herringbone stitches. She had placed the squares so that a fine, symmetrical pattern had been formed. Dark and light "diamonds" one inside the other were clearly discernible against the flowerlike background.

Of course, it had to be tried right away, and, spread on the Jenny Lind bed, it was apparent at once that the quilt had found its own place. The sun slanted across its vivid hues and made it look as lovely as a stained glass window. It was really a gorgeous effect. Odd to think that such a result could come from that collection of ties and bits of silk! We were just congratulating ourselves on the success of our venture when Simonthea, dustcloth in hand, appeared on the scene. She gazed at our new possession and then exclaimed:

"You all got a 'daylight and darkness.'" (So that pattern has more than one name evidently).

Then she went on to tell about how her grandmother and her great-grandmother, "down on the plantation," had used to make such spreads. And this after I had thought myself a discoverer!

At any rate, the right touch had been added to really complete that room.

M. G. G.

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The Editor's Puzzle

2

The speaker said that it is the duty of every citizen to make a careful study of the issues before he votes, declared, "It is a shame," he [illegible] for "that people do not know who and what they are voting."

(Corrected form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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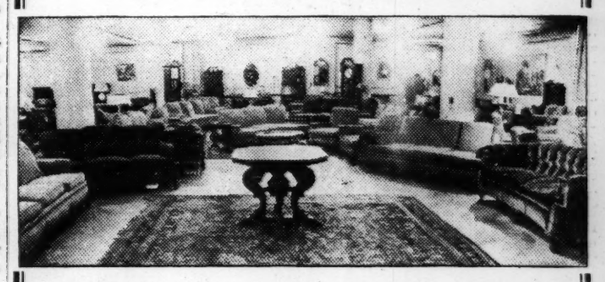

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Some Critical Questions

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

APPEARANCE of a new and enlarged edition of "Musical Criticism" (Oxford University Press. London: Humphrey Milford. 6s. 6d. net) is a tribute to its distinguished author, Mr. M. D. Calvocovessi. One's pleasure in greeting it is tinged, however, with some alarm. For just as every man is convinced that he could edit a newspaper, so if he can detect the more obvious differences between the National Anthem and "Pop goes the weasel," does he cherish the belief that he is a born musical critic. This new edition implies the existence of a large number of readers who may, for all one knows, be wrestling with an urge to join the professional clothes-brushers—for did not Sir Henry Wotton say that critics are like brushers of noblemen's clothes? In a less derogatory sense it is true, of course, that one of the conscientious critic's duties is to dust the jackets of those who deserve this attention.

Mr. Calvocoressi has added three new chapters, and when the next edition appears one hopes that he will repair an omission and give us a chapter, with practical hints, on Department and Manners for Critics. It must take many years of assiduous practice, for example, to combine intent listening with a grieved expression of blank boredom. The beginner must be advised to start in privacy with a looking glass and a gramophone. Only much later should he tackle the difficult "smile"—the gently-amused, the indulgently-contemptuous, the cynically-bitter and other varieties suitable for wear in listening to modernist works. Then there is the feat of legerdemain which mystifies any ordinary concertgoer. At one moment a critic is obviously there and the next he has vanished more completely than a waiter in a restaurant. Excepting his colleagues—who share the secret—perhaps no one has ever caught a critic of experience going through an exit door. How is it done? And why is it bad form for a critic to stay to the end of a concert? Space forbids the mention of many other curious phenomena which attend the everyday practice of musical criticism.

* * *

But Mr. Calvocoressi is more concerned with the tangled questions of criticism itself than with the idiosyncrasies of those who practice it. Formerly consisting of two parts—on Theory and Practice respectively—his book is now enlarged by a third part entitled "The Critic at Work." In the first chapter of this the author expresses the view that "the ideal towards which all criticism strives, consciously or unconsciously, is to achieve not the statement of a mere individual opinion, but the discovery of some 'reality' or 'truth,' which in the natural course of things will be communicable to all reasonably sensitive, alert and experienced readers, and prove acceptable to them." Indeed the whole book is a courageous search for solid ground on which the critic may stand to flourish his pen.

It is interesting to notice that at least two of the most famous critics of our time—Anatole France and Mr. G. Bernard Shaw—were shrewd enough to see that "the statement of a mere individual opinion" is actually much safer to stand on than the tempting verbal quicksands of æsthetic theory, however idealistic. Anatole France's opinion on this subject is almost too familiar for quotation; Shaw, as is his wont, carries the war right into the enemies' camp. In his recently published "Music in London, 1890-94" he writes: "People have pointed out evidences of personal feeling in my notices as if they were accusing me of a misdemeanor, not knowing that a criticism written without personal feeling is not worth reading. It is the capacity for making good or bad art a personal matter that makes a man a critic. The artist who accounts for an disparagement by alleging personal animosity on my part is quite right. . . . In the same way, really fine artists inspire me with the warmest personal regard, which I gratify in writing my notices without the smallest reference to such monstrous conceits as justice, impartiality and the rest of the ideals."

* * *

After studying the divergent views through which Mr. Calvocoressi steers his reader so cleverly, one is tempted to agree with Anatole France and frankly to admit that we are speaking of ourselves whenever we have not the strength to keep silence. It needs much strength to keep silence in the face of some of the arguments quoted from various writers who favor so-called "objective" criticism. And we should enjoy speaking of ourselves to the professor who makes an important distinction between judgments that are "synnomic" and judgments that are "syndoxic." The slithy toves may gyre and gimble in the wabe but it is much too brillig for uffish professors to come whiffling along with a vocabulary like that. As Alice said when she could not make it out at all: "Somehow it seems to fill my head with ideas—only I don't know exactly what they are!" Although translations of synnomic and syndoxic into ordinary English are given, one is more than justified in asking why these learned folk hide and protect their knowledge or opinions behind a terminology made up of verbal barbed-wire? Is it because many readers are reduced to abjectness by anything which they do not understand?

Mr. Calvocoressi's scholarly book should be studied by everyone interested in the art and craft of musical criticism. The more the reader disagrees with it the better, for his critical sense will have to be very active to get past the parry of so acute a reasoner as the author.

"Horses and Hills," by Millard Sheets. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Art of Millard Sheets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles, Calif.

TO CATCH up with Mr. Millard Sheets long enough to ask him a few questions was no easy matter. By day he toiled at fresco painting, working under Mr. David Alfaro Siqueiros, Mexican mural painter, on the outdoor fresco which may now be seen at the Chouinard School of Art. A brief pause for dinner and the young artist was again at work. This time it was an all-night session painting murals at the new beauty parlor of the J. W. Robinson Company, a large three-room plant in which he controlled color and decoration, from the pattern of chairs to the designing of floors.

Somewhere in the midst of this daily itinerary Mr. Sheets found time to teach two days a week, to draw plans for the house he is building at Claremont, where he is to head the art department of Scripps College this fall, and to paint his usual number of water colors from nature. And since this writer talked with him, this young man has made a five-day business trip to San Francisco on which he contrived to paint 10 water colors—not slap-dash sketches, but close studies of city and country—and, to cap all, returned to lock his studio door during the four days in which he painted his latest, and perhaps his finest, large oil, "Horses and Hills."

* * *

Best known as the painter of "Angels' Flight," which was much admired and reproduced when shown in the latest Carnegie International, Mr. Sheets is a phenomenon in the western art world. Young, confident, a mine of energy and a source of inspiration to all the younger artists, he has been able, because of early and thorough training in the fundamentals of art, to combine success with artistic growth.

When an artist deliberately pursues a career of prize winning, we suspect him of harboring too mundane an ambition. But Mr. Sheets always works to a purpose. He painted for and won a long series of prizes to finance a trip to Europe, and, on his return, to marry. At 23 he was father to a son, and, as artist, growing out of his early, care-free impressionism into the more constructive phase of his present painting.

He early mastered water colors, first in a purely decorative manner, then, more robustly, introducing notes of strong color and a third dimension. At the height of this phase he rivaled the most professional Boston water colorists and could have found a wide market had he continued to work in this vein, for its cheerful treatment of the surface of nature proved very popular.

* * *

But there were too many fortuitous felicities in this kind of painting to please a young man who was concluding that there was nothing fortuitous in the form and color of nature. Almost abandoning color, he began to search for the essential character of the scenes he studied. A hill is this way because laws make it so, he decided. It follows that every modulation of form and color in nature is exact, and responds to the operation of law. He would make an art, not in imitation of the effects seen in nature, but an art obedient to its own unwavering logic; an art more akin to architecture or music, less dependent on charming chances of brushwork than was much of his former work.

Mr. Sheets is thinking hard about painting. As director of the art exhibition at the Los Angeles County Fair, he has time to think during the 10 days it remains open. Here are some of his thoughts:

"The artist's job is to solve problems—problems of common sense, of fitness to purpose, of selection. He should know immediately what medium is best suited to a given purpose and how to use it. He should know what size and character to give the elements of his design. Are we trained to those ends? I fear not. In the schools the students talk too soon about 'Art.' In the exhibitions I see that painters whose hands cannot obey their minds are sidetracked into this or that kind of 'Art.'

"It is not 'Art' we need, but the technical knowledge, the trained intelligence to do today's job today. Looking at my own work, I see that where I didn't know—I filled out the blank spaces with 'Art.' That's not good enough. The artist must learn the laws of nature and the laws of his craft so well that he knows at a glance how best to present his ideas. When he has mastered these things, and not until then, he will be free—to do his job."

A. M.

A New Musical Bureau

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

INDEPENDENCE for a musical bureau remains good policy, according to the outlook at the lately instituted Concert Management George Leyden Colledge. The methods used by persons directing the tours of singers and players long ago, before mergers were thought of, can succeed today, by appearance of things at the newly opened office in Steinway Hall. While the bringing together of a number of firms as units in a main organization undoubtedly means convenience and even economy, nevertheless a division of the business among several men and women of varying viewpoint, experience and predilection must have advantages, too.

So a new place stands on the route of people who have musical errands, the suite of three rooms—waiting room, workroom and administration office—of the Colledge management. By no means somebody unfamiliar, however, occupies the chief desk. For Mr. Colledge has held, until just now, an important post in the Columbia Concerts Corporation as an executive of the staff of Concert Management Arthur Judson, and he has been much seen for many years at Carnegie Hall and at the Town Hall, looking out for the concerns of listeners and attending to the interests of performers.

To glance back over the scene in which he has figured, a dozen or so different bureaux had the making of concert arrangements for New York, and largely for the United States as well, down to a few years ago. Each of these was owned, or at any rate was dominated, by one or two men; and each competed sharply with all the others. Considerable wasteful conflict, no denying, resulted. But this may have been offset by light overhead expense, inasmuch as the quarters occupied for offices were usually modestly adequate.

The dominating heads (in an instance or two a woman directed a bureau) had, as a rule, a knack for gathering into the agency vocalists and instrumentalists of a special type and classification, though frequently enough they lost some of the younger ones, who thought they saw benefit in a change. There came, somewhat suddenly, a time when talent for domination lost its influence in the affairs of musical art; and the managers, at a loss, apparently, what better to do, took refuge in the idea of coöperating with one another. Forming themselves into a sort of fellowship, they set up a code of ethics and agreed, formally or informally, on live-and-let-live rules of practice. That went well until they were overtaken by the surprise of the radio. Whereupon one of the most brilliant and enterprising of the group allied himself with a radio company, closing out the old-style bureau and opening a new kind as one of the radio company's departments. Presently, the principal managers that remained found themselves entertaining a proposal for consolidation, under the auspices of another radio company. After a period of thought and conference, they consented to a merging and unifying scheme which, while leaving them their separate names and characters, subordinated them to the officials of a main bureau, and which, in addition to that, placed them in a somewhat secondary relationship with the officials of the radio company itself.

As far as the effect of all this on the concert public goes, nobody would know that anything of great moment had happened. Musical performances are perhaps scheduled more in courses than they used to be, and concessions are offered to purchasers of season tickets. Recitals are no doubt distributed more evenly through the year than they were under past arrangements, and the heralding of the star that is supposed to outshine everything else has probably been moderated a little.

All to the general good, in any event. Yet meanwhile, three or four bureaux either left out, or voluntarily staying out, have continued in the independent way, free of both the protection and the overlordship of the radio, and they have prospered. To their number, the Colledge management adds itself; and doing so, it announces a plan of action for the winter of 1932-33 that includes not only concerts and recitals, but also proposes a season of Wagnerian opera, sponsored by the Richard Wagner Memorial Association, in January and February. What gives assurance of success to Mr. Colledge's move, is that many musicians and musical societies seem to prefer the individual to the corporate form of management. Possibly they have hopes that by avoiding utilitarian complications and by declining to share in the vicissitudes of industry and manufacture—either the ups or the downs—they will attain a more certain growth in art and will make a more positive advance in expression.

Experiencing Works of Art

Experiencing Pictures, by Ralph M. Pearson. New York: Brewer, Warren and Putnam.

CONCERNING himself chiefly with the tangible content of pictures, Mr. Pearson attempts to arrange in an orderly way his knowledge in this branch of æsthetics with the object of helping readers to form intelligent judgments of their own. Upon the intangible content of pictures, that elusive element upon which there may be as many opinions as there are persons to state opinions, he touches only briefly; but sufficiently, he hopes, so as "not to stir the ire of the sophisticates in these matters." Existing statements of æsthetic theory in book form do not carry for him an adequate presentation of the findings of the modern movement. To him it is important "to the Nation as well as to the individual that the creative attitude of mind shall have its normal chance to function and that knowledge of three-dimensional creative design be allowed its healthy effect on the physical aspect of our environment . . ."

To Mr. Pearson there is need for a reversal of the general tendency to see the present through the inherited vision and ideas of other ages. He is asking, then, for the pristine and direct approach to an expression of the age in which we live. This attainment, which to many persons is difficult to conceive of, let alone practice, is possible of practical accomplishment, according to Mr. Pearson. His experience in the Design Workshop he has conducted for four years at the New School of Social Research in New York, with a summer session at Gloucester, Mass., has satisfied him of the validity of his objectives and the possibilities of reaching them in the cases of several hundred persons of widely varying ages.

* * *

The modern movement in the visual arts furnishes a key to the understanding of all works of art of all times and places, he says. To Mr. Pearson this altered viewpoint may be easy. These inversions of convention may be accomplished by others only with a bit of a wrench. Realizaton of his objective, with its overturning of established theories of art educaton, can most easily be attained by starting afresh, as Mr. Pearson has done, with teaching machinery newly made for the new occasion. In that sort of hospitable atmosphere, the full worth of his program will perhaps reveal itself in due season to the world at large as it has already done to kindred spirits at the New School of Social Research.

Meanwhile those who believe in the continuity of a great tradition in the arts, one in which the past has enormous meaning as an aid in interpreting the present, can still find much that is stimulating in Mr. Pearson's conclusions. One would not need even to subscribe to his (apparent) program of multiplying the present great population of indifferent practitioners of the arts. "Art Appreciation" won't do for Mr. Pearson. He requires that we shall "experience works of art," that is, achieve an identification with them which may include a vicarious but nevertheless very real participation in their making. He would combine analysis and practice as the most effective way of experiencing works of art, paralleling, we take it, the approach made by many amateurs to the enjoyment of music.

* * *

Mr. Pearson maintains that "when the creative attitude of mind and an understanding of design penetrate deeply enough into consciousness to affect individual and group action, we shall not define pictorial art as 'nature seen through a temperament,' nor be satisfied with the limited experience of recognizing in pictures what we already know in life.

"We shall not look to museums and antiquarian attitudes of mind in general for leadership in the application of art to life.

"We shall not buy magazines, books, papers or entertainment dominated by profit policy. . . ."

The elements of composition, as Mr. Pearson understands them, are set forth in chapters on the architecture of pictures, design, lines, space, texture, light and dark, color, form, distortion and abstraction, the picture as a whole. Further chapters are on criticism, the application of Mr. Pearson's program, and his conclusions. There are many illustrations and an index. E. C. S.

Giorgione's "La Tempesta," recently acquired by the Fascist Government for the Italian nation, has now been placed among the other art treasures in the Royal Academy of Venice. The picture was purchased from Prince Umberto Giovannelli for 5,000,000 lire.

The Theater and the Films

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

WHEN he was at Malvern for the festival of English drama, Mr. G. Bernard Shaw was highly pleased with the British International Picture Company's adaptation of his play, "Arms and the Man." This film was seen at a midnight showing in the first week of the festival, and Mr. Shaw was particularly charmed by the freedom of movement that the camera gave his characters. They could walk about from one room to another, go into the garden and even take part in a small war, and still the camera was able to follow them. So impressed was Mr. Shaw that in the Festival Guide Book he wrote to the effect that this greater mobility of the cinema might result in the theater's being used only for special kinds of plays.

Mr. J. B. Priestley, who was also at the festival, was similarly gloomy on the subject of the theater. New dramatists, he suggested, do not receive a warm welcome in the West End of London; they are practically forced to write for the screen, because theater managers treat them so frigidly. Mr. Priestley is soon to have his first British film produced.

Mr. Priestley and Mr. Shaw do not receive much support from their playwriting colleagues. Messrs. P. G. Wodehouse, Noel Coward and John Van Druten have all had scenario-writing experience in Hollywood, and none of them liked it. Mr. John Drinkwater, too, sees small likelihood that the screen will permanently lure dramatists from the stage. There is an æsthetic satisfaction, he says, to be gained from writing a play, even though the play is never performed; but he cannot imagine anyone obtaining much artistic pleasure from inventing a film scenario. Mr. Van Druten does not go so far as this. The writing of a film scenario is potentially an artistic experience, but at present, while directors insist on modifying and changing the author's script out of all recognition, it is in his opinion an unrewarding activity from every point of view except the financial.

But, if authors remain faithful, is there a possibility that the stage may lose its best actors to the screen? The present outlook does not indicate that there is. When I spoke to Mr. Cedric Hardwicke on the subject at Malvern, he said that the pleasure derived from screen playing was not in any way comparable with that of appearing on the stage. There is nothing like the same scope for building up a convincing character. Mr. Hardwicke has had plenty of experience on which to base a judgment, for, besides his stage performances, he has taken the leading part in the films "Nelson" and "Dreyfus," and has another picture, "The Rome Express," a Gaumont-British production, just about to be released. His opinion is confirmed by Mr. Matheson Lang and several other well-known players.

Meanwhile, cinema and theater are prospering in London. The popularity of the films has perhaps been slightly affected by the boom in "non-stop" variety, but the theater is having one of the most successful seasons of recent years. Really, as Mr. Hardwicke pointed out, the screen and the stage are not rivals. There is room for them both in the entertainment world, because each gives a different kind of satisfaction. Primarily, the cinema gratifies the sense of visual, and the stage the sense of aural, beauty. In particular cases, this fundamental often requires qualification, but it shows that screen and stage are, generally speaking, complementary rather than antagonistic.

H. H.

'Le Bal'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—"Le Bal," a French language film, now being shown at the Little Carnegie Playhouse, has incidental music by W. R. Heyman and was directed by William Thiele. Containing all the faults that are inherent in the talkie, the picture is a good entertainment within limitations of the dialogue film. It generally scores its points in true talkie style, by verbal touches. There is little to learn from this film in the matter of projecting the visual flow in association with music. The director's work curiously alternates between the authoritative and the immature, but is often of such value that one would like to see further work by him. He has a feeling for simplicity in the handling of screen plots, for individualization of the four principal characters, and manifests unerring good taste. He has command of understatement, which is of marked help in a film that goes on for 90 minutes. This would seem far too long for the material concerning a French couple of humble station who suddenly come into a fortune, and celebrate their supposed entry into the social estate, because of this wealth, by giving a grand ball. They invite the socially elect, but their chief guest turns out to be only their daughter's music teacher. The four central personages are taken by mimes of the first rank. Their facial mobility is a source of continual pleasure to the spectator because of its expressiveness. The photography takes on a silvery loveliness that is duly entertaining in itself, completing the picture's authentic feeling for French atmosphere. Conventional viewpoint in Hollywood would never believe that the personages are French. There is positively no "Oo, la-la-la." Antoinette, the 16-year-old daughter of the house, is particularly refreshing as presented by the director.

Sir Harry Lauder will open an American tour at Montreal Oct. 7 The tour will include Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and the South and middle West, closing in New York in March.

A Movietone Mimodrama

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

FOLLOWING some recent remarks in these columns on the setting of film motion to music, in which present fragmentary and elementary attainments were considered as promise of full-length work to come, we had the opportunity of examining the specifications for just such a work. These specifications take the form of a scenario of characterization in a heroic historical romance devised for the guidance and inspiration of a composer, who is to provide a score to be played continuously through the performance, as in an opera. This scenario, again, would serve as guide for the director intrusted with visualizing, by means of a large variety of human figures, the emotions and adventures of the personages of the romance, expressed in movement set to this music.

Unlike the talking picture of the present, this movietone mimodrama is designed to make the direct appeal to the emotions of the spectators that is shared by orchestral music and gesture. No words are uttered in the course of the presentation, on the ground that the meaning of spoken language can make an appeal to the emotions only after it has been interpreted by the intellect. The two persons who collaborated on this scenario, and in the working out of the æsthetic propositions upon which its planning is based, maintain that these mental processes involved in the spectator's interpretation of words in a talking picture become even more involved for the individual in the sound-cinema audience who may not be entirely familiar with spoken English and who does the major portion of his thinking in the language of his fatherland—a condition which confronts perhaps one-fifth of the vast cinema audience in the United States. In the case of such an individual, the spoken message in English must be translated and interpreted by the intellect before the appeal can reach the emotions.

* * *

But there are further reasons—related to the æsthetics of cinema art—which definitely determine the rôle of the sound device, the collaborators explain. They add, in effect, that it is fundamental for the audience to perceive the shadowy characters on the cinema screen merely as shadows, and never as flesh-and-blood personages of the theater stage and of our material everyday life. This fundamental can be disregarded only at peril. To give these screen shadows audible speaking voices is to suggest reality and to destroy the essential quality of illusion. To destroy this illusion is to take from the cinema its æsthetic appeal as a work of art. This æsthetic appeal is the emotional response which the individual in the audience feels within himself in the presence of cinema art. It is an emotion quite apart from the sympathy felt for the story and the characters.

In the telling of the story the music composer is to utilize the instrumental voices of the orchestra. These voices are to evoke the atmosphere, delineate the characters, toss up repartee, argument and facts, with passional, pathetic or humorous force, and generally amplify, develop and strengthen the written text of the story, while the cinema models and the pictorial art of the cinema heighten the effect of the score. Thus the cinema element will assist the sound element. It is maintained that when this practice is reversed, as in the conventional talking picture of today, the film is trespassing upon the domain of the silent cinema and is exhibiting its sound device merely as a mechanical novelty for the introduction of accompanying music.

* * *

The collaborators further explain that in this movietone mimodrama the sound device will transmit no sounds except those of the instrumental voices of the orchestra. At one point the text calls for cheers from a throng of court nobles and retainers. These cheers are not to be made by human voices. "The composer by his art, which the sound device transmits, will heighten the emotional tension, and the emotions of the audience will do the cheering. The text calls for songs in two instances. These will not be sung nor hummed by the human voice—the orchestra will sing or hum instead, while the cinema titles convey the meaning through the vision of the audience. The great value of the orchestra is its power to utter the 'unspeakable'—that which the intellect cannot express in words."

While it would be out of order to describe this movietone mimodrama in detail, it can be stated that the collaborators have provided a wide-ranging opportunity for the composition of characterizing music of national coloration, music descriptive of social contrasts and echoing historical events; and for the invention of character motifs to be used as accent to what might be called the orchestral recitative. Opportunity for the introduction of the folk music of several nations is offered. Dominant would be the recurrent themes; alone, in oppositions and in harmonies, with the employment of counterpoint and various interior musical forms embodying the pictorial developments. The composition would be developed to provide for the one or two intermissions needed in a full evening's entertainment.

E. C. S.

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Wordsworth and the Quantock Hills

WE CANNOT easily think of the Lake country without Wordsworth, or of Wordsworth without the Lake country. On Grasmere and Keswick, Dove Cottage, Allan Bank, Rydal Mount and those other Cumbrian scenes dear to the poet, the world has lavished its attention. And rightly so, for it was Wordsworth's chosen country; and he chose it for qualities which all can admire, its wild beauty and its quieter rural charms.

Yet I am not sure that these are the places which it is most profitable to visit, if we would know the scenes that moved him at the decisive moment when his genius first declared itself and his poetic destiny was shaped. For these we must go, not to Cumberland, in the north of England, but to the scarcely less lovely southwest—to Somerset. If it be true, as Sainte-Beuve said, that he who would understand the personality of an author must seek to fix his "first poetic center," the "true date of his birth" *(sa vraie date originelle)*, and the first "natural and spontaneous association of young minds and young talents . . . who feel themselves born, with varieties of taste and vocation, for a common work," then we must track Wordsworth and Coleridge to the scene of their first magical friendship—to Nether Stowey and Alfoxden. The awakening of them both was not in Cumberland, but in the softer Somerset country where the Quantock hills meet the sea, from whose heights the eye can rove to the historic plain of Bridgwater, the wooded slopes of the Brendon hills, the rolling wastes of Exmoor, or to the Welsh mountains on the northern sky line.

* * *

It was in 1797 that Coleridge took the little four-roomed cottage at Nether Stowey which is preserved as a memorial to this day; and in the following year he persuaded the Wordsworths to join him, finding for them a beautiful house three miles away, Alfoxden Manor, which they rented for twelve months. Coleridge lived in this Somerset region less than three years, and Wordsworth for one year only. But that short period was a momentous one in the lives of both; in the course of it the "Lyrical Ballads" were planned and written. Within its limits Wordsworth discovered his real genius, and Coleridge wrote all his best poetry.

What sort of a country was this which has been too little celebrated for its association with Wordsworth and Coleridge, and their friends Southey, Charles Lamb, and Poole? It was a region which, in the eyes of Dorothy, who perceived and felt the life force of country things with no less intensity than did her brother, had all the qualities which she loved. The woods clothing the sides of the combes, or valleys, which descend in steep curves from the Quantocks, were declared by her to be "as fine as those at Lowther." The brooks were "clear and pebbly as in Cumberland." The stretch of sea beach a mile or two from Alfoxden was described by William as "Kilve's delightful shore." Coleridge's cottage, facing the street in Nether Stowey, was not much to boast of, but by a path through the orchard at the back he could reach the pretty garden of his friend Poole. No more lovely site for a dwelling could be found than that at Alfoxden where the Wordsworths lived, approached by a long woodland path; and before it a wide stretch of timbered country, with the sea beyond it to the north, the distant headland at Minehead to the west, and the Welsh coast discernible on the far side of the Channel. The clustering houses of Holford form, to this day, one of the most beautiful and undisturbed villages in England. And if we pursue the green glen, in which it is situated, upward, where it winds in soft folds among the hills, a rushing stream below us, woods on each side, we find ourselves at last among the heather and gorse and bracken a thousand feet up among the Quantocks, the home of wild deer and wild ponies, where the plow has never been, and man—since the days of the ancient Britons—has never lived.

* * *

Here, among the flowers and woods of the lower slopes and the wilds of the summits, William and Dorothy used to wander for hours, day and night, marveling at the varied character of the scene, meeting but few human beings. Nor has this region altered from that day to this. Women and children come up to gather the sweet whortleberries in August. At most other times it is as desolate as of old — even more desolate, for there are no coaches now on the ancient coach road which climbed a steep valley, crossed the hilltops, and descended precipitously again on the west. Today it is disappearing beneath heather and bracken.

To these scenes local legends attach strange tales of dragons and avenging ancestors. Something of these I heard from two young friends, no more than seventeen years of age, who conducted me by devious tracks across the hills on a recent moonlit night. They themselves lived, and had been born, on the slopes of the Quantocks. From early childhood they had ridden half-wild ponies among the rocks and heather; they knew every tree, every track, every slope, and moved lithely by scarcely discernible paths among shoulder-high bracken, pointing out the landmarks of ancient barrows and scraggy thorns, and the scarcely believable course once taken by the coaches. They told with breathless eagerness some of the tales they had heard from farmers and peasants. These faylike companions of mine, roaming the hills by night in their "woodland dress," telling their romantic tales, completed the multiform picture of the Quantocks.

* * *

Walking among the hills at dusk and by starlight, no less than by day, was an endless delight to the Wordsworths and to Coleridge. In later life William recalled with particularity incidents of those Somerset walks which had fixed themselves in his memory.

> "In the spring of the year 1798," he wrote forty-five years later, "he, (Coleridge) my sister, and myself, started from Alfoxden, pretty late in the afternoon, with a view to visit Lynton and the valley of stones near it. . . . We set off and proceeded along the Quantock Hills towards Watchet, and in the course of this walk was planned his poem of the 'Ancient Mariner,' founded on a dream, as Mr. Coleridge said, of his friend, Mr. Cruikshank."

It seems to have been at this small port of Watchet, one of the earliest ports in England, that the ancient mariner "drifted o'er the harbour-bar" and came back to his "own countree." Wordsworth, returning to Alfoxden after his tramp along the coast and over the rolling slopes of Exmoor, set himself, at Alfoxden, to compose "The Thorn," "The Idiot Boy," "Her Eyes are Wild" and "We are Seven." If in these days of fresh, magical experience, the self-imposed discipline of attempting simple, rustic speech prevented Wordsworth from writing his best poetry, for Coleridge it was pure gain. All that he saw with these companions, among these scenes, fired his imagination and found expression in imaginative verse. He learned to watch the changing landscape, as they did, and was able to fix his impressions of,

> The many steepled track magnificent
> Of hilly fields and meadows, and the sea
> With some fair bark, perhaps, whose sails light up
> The slip of smooth clear blue betwixt two Isles of purple shadow!

and to contrast the delights of "a quiet and surrounded nook" with:

> This burst of prospect—here the shadowy Main,
> Dim tinted, there the mighty majesty
> Of that huge amphitheatre of rich
> And elmy Fields.

The traveler who today would revisit this "first poetic center" of the Lake poets, which knew them before Grasmere and Keswick, will find the scene almost unchanged—Alfoxden, on the wooded hillside, the cottage in Nether Stowey street, the combes and wild heathland of the Quantocks, and the sea shining beyond their distant curves.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

Courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Beach at Sainte-Adresse (Normandy, France): From a Painting by Claude Monet

Donzinyati Acts as Guide

To an artist the sunny hills in the Tugela district of Southern Africa, glowing with aloes and multicolored rock formations, held an irresistible attraction. I questioned the cookboy as to a possible guide, and in a short time he introduced a grave, dignified boy of about ten. Donzinyati had undoubtedly been that very minute hustled into a clean shirt and a pair of new khaki shorts, and his hair was neatly arranged in a cock's comb on the top of his head. A new clasp-knife dangled at his belt and a large stick, almost as tall as himself, completed his costume. He was to be my guide and protector.

Donzinyati took my paintbox and we headed first for the Blauwkrantz River. A rough crossing has been made by the natives of stepping stones, laid at such wide intervals that one was often obliged to jump from one to another. The other side reached, we climbed the steep rocky hill until we came to a plateau overlooking the valley, where lay the homestead with surrounding cotton fields. I sat down to sketch. Donzinyati was told to watch lest unwelcome visitors in the shape of snakes should curl up in my paintbox, or a python, of which there were many, twist his tail round the leg of my campstool. For an hour Donzinyati sat immovable behind me while I sketched. He was interested in my work, but his interest was secondary to his pride in being my protector. He never forgot this for an instant. When we walked on, Donzinyati went in front, clearing the path of thorn branches and keeping a vigilant lookout. I made a sketch of him standing on a rock overlooking the Tugela Valley. When I showed him the picture, a brief smile of approval flitted over his calm features. Otherwise he preserved a grave and dignified demeanor.

I asked him to show me a really beautiful kraal (group of native huts). Silently he led me up a steep rocky mountain, until we were overlooking the valley with the Tugela winding its silvery course below.

"Where is the kraal?" I questioned.

"A little farther," he replied briefly, and led me along the ridge of the hills.

Now and again we came upon a kraal nestling on the hillside, but still Donzinyati went on. We had walked for more than an hour, and I was wondering whether the beautiful kraal was worth all this expense of energy, when suddenly the hill dropped away in front of us. Opposite on a sugarloaf formation, like a castle gleaming in the sun, stood the most beautiful kraal that I have ever seen. Surrounding it was a stone wall, built of reddish and yellow stones. Within, lay a group of honey-golden huts, made of fresh tambuti grass, each symmetrically round, and each with a little wreath of smooth stones round the base. In the center the largest hut, apparently that of the headman, had a pair of polished cow horns fastened on top. I could hardly wait to inspect my treasure and ran quickly down the incline and up the side of the sugarloaf. When I reached the kraal, all was still. Every hut had a bright padlock at the small wooden door. The inhabitants were obviously at work in the fields. I could examine everything at leisure. Beside the stone wall I found a group of large bowls, made of clay and polished to a sparkling blackness. As I peeped into one, a cackling fowl flew out; she had her nest there. On a small platform built of poles I saw tall straw peaks, resembling Mexican hats. I pulled one up and found a neat woven basket with maize under it. The straw peaks were to protect the grain from weather and from marauders. I seized my sketchbook and eagerly began to paint.

SO LARGELY is Monet thought of in connection with the style of his final period, when he was the leader of the extremist school of Impressionism, that it is well to be reminded that he did not always neglect form in his search for luminist effects such as those that mark his tonal pictures of the Thames series. "The Beach at Sainte-Adresse" is one of eight Monets, representing nearly all phases of his work, in the Coburn collection of French paintings shown publicly for the first time last summer at the Art Institute of Chicago.

The picture here reproduced was painted in 1867, before Monet became immersed in Impressionism, and while he was still working in the style he had evolved while studying under Boudin and had been influenced by the Dutch artist, Jongkind. Encouraged by Boudin, Monet had learned to paint out of doors at a time when it was the custom of landscape painters to work in their studios.

In showing how Impressionism had its origins in the older schools of landscape painting, this picture has a special interest with its pearly use of light and the beginnings of the artist's use of broken color in the painting of the beach and the water. Interesting, too, to notice how the dark forms are handled largely in silhouette, a style that was later to be brought to a highly refined manifestation by Seurat. In its lighting the picture recalls the silvery illumination of Corot as well as the lambency of Guardi and other late Venetians, effects which Monet was to carry ever higher after his visit with Pissaro to England. There, in the paintings of Constable and Turner, the French innovators were to gain further inspiration in their search for the means of expressing light in pictures, by means of juxtaposed dots of pure color called pointillonism.

Monet's investigations added much to the knowledge of other painters of his time, though they were generally content to stop short of pressing a method to the point where technique became a dominant element, and rather too noticeable for its own sake.

Coast Road

(Morning Mist)

The morning mist hangs heavy along the coast road in the early fall. The road itself occasionally winds through a little thicket of pines, dark and silent, which hides the gulf from view. Here, where the sleepy rays of the sun last penetrate, the mist rises slowly. It is like a veil lifting—revealing moss and fern, palmetto and pine. A startled rabbit scurries across the road; a bright-crested woodpecker pauses a moment in his drilling. Two frisky chipmunks scamper over the brown pine needles. A little breeze bows the tall grasses at the edge of the road, shakes dry leaves from the trees and sends them floating slowly to the ground. The road curves abruptly; the blue waters of the gulf are again visible in the distance.

(Moonlight and Shadow)

The moon is full tonight, and the waters have changed from blue to a gleaming silver. The old shell road, which runs so close beside the sea wall, seems startlingly white in the moonlight. The sky is flecked with fleecy clouds which occasionally drift, wind-driven, across the face of the moon. Footsteps crunch cheerfully along the shell walk. Ten feet farther back from the edge of the water stands a row of old live oaks, heavily bearded with Spanish moss. Under these hoary sentinels the moonlight casts strange shadows—lacelike patterns of leaves, and delicate fringes of the swaying moss. For an instant straggling clouds completely obscure the moon, leaving the coast road in darkness, save for the beacon eye of the old lighthouse which blinks in the distance.

C. C.

Word-Witchery

Green and gold and ivy
And twisted eglantine,
Words of glimmering magic
To make a lovely line.

Swan and sword and silver,
Gallant words and cool;
Amber is a dark flame
And sunlight in a pool.

Ebony and chrysolite,
Jade, chalcedony,
Fit for building temples
Or golden conjury.

Willow-leaves, vermilion,
Wood-nymph and Noël—
They linger on like fragrance
To weave an endless spell.

DOLORES CAHNS.

Verkündiger der Wahrheit

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN DEN letzten Jahren haben viele nützliche und die Menschheit fördernde Erfindungen zur Vermehrung des Reichtums der Welt an Wissen und Macht beigetragen. Während jede Erfindung für das Vorwärtskommen der Menschheit wichtig sein mag, ist jedoch im Reiche des Unvergänglichen ununterbrochener und dauernder Fortschritt zu sichern. Nichts kann sich der auf den Geist gegründeten Herrschaft der Wirklichkeit bemächtigen, und nur aus dieser Quelle stammt das Unveränderliche, Vollkommene und Ewige.

Was für ein Unterpfand doch die Propheten und Apostel, die Verkündiger der Wahrheit, ihrer eigenen Zeit und den nachfolgenden Geschlechtern mit ihren segensreichen Bemühungen um die Menschheit gegeben haben! Die Wahrheit kann naturgemäß und notgedrungen nicht verborgen bleiben. Zu allen Zeiten—selbst in den finstersten—hat sich immer jemand gefunden, durch den die Wahrheit zum Ausdruck kam. Jeder Bote brachte eine für seine Zeit nötige Botschaft, und jeder war für die unternommene Arbeit vorbereitet.

Die Wahrheit wirkt immer, und zweifellos wird sie denen geoffenbart, die vorbereitet sind, sie zu empfangen. Empfänglichkeitsgrade können Fähigkeitsgrade werden.

Ein Verkündiger kann beschrieben werden als jemand, der eine Botschaft zu verkündigen hat. Die alten Propheten empfingen bei ihrem Forschen nach Gott und einer höheren Auffassung vom Selbst Offenbarungen der Wahrheit; sie beuteten die Zustände nie zum persönlichen Vorteil aus. Inmitten von Mißverständnissen, Anfechtungen und Verfolgungen—Erfahrungen fast aller Bahnbrecher—blieben sie standhaft, unbeweglich. Alle diese Anfechtungen dienten nur dazu, ihren Glauben zu einem lebendigen Feuer anzufachen und in ihren Herzen Eifer und Mut zu entflammen. Wenn sich die Flut der Volksgunst gegen sie richtete und ihre Sendung scheinbar den tiefsten Stand erreichte, stieg ihr Glaube höher und wurde für sie geradezu eine Feste der Kraft, so daß sie lebendige Zeugen der später im Brief an die Hebräer berichteten Wahrheit wurden: „Es ist aber der Glaube eine gewisse Zuversicht des, das man hofft, und nicht zweifeln an dem, das man nicht sieht".

Durch ihre Selbstaufopferung, ihr Zielbewußtsein und ihre unerschütterliche Hingebung an die höchsten Glaubens- und Volksziele stehen diese erleuchteten Boten ohne ihresgleichen—einzigartig in der Geschichte der Welt—da. Die heutigen Gelehrten und Denker müssen sie anerkennen.

Abraham z. B., der der Vorstellung von einer allweisen, alles lenkenden Macht treu war, verließ seine Vielgötterei treibenden Nachbarn und wurde „der Freund Gottes", der Vater eines Geschlechts, das später das erste Volk war, das den lebendigen Gott anerkannte.

Mose, ein Mann von anderer Gemütsart, wurde der große Führer und Befreier seines Geschlechts. Durch seinen lebendigen sittlichen Sinn erkannte er Gott und Gottes ewige Gesetze, und dies befähigte ihn, ein Volk zu gründen und es zur Anbetung des wahren Gottes zu führen. Mose stellte daher das mosaische Gesetz auf, das bis heute in Kraft ist.

Später kam der größte Verkündiger, Christus Jesus, der Erlöser der Menschheit. Er lehrte und bewies des Menschen Einssein mit Gott, den Weg der Erlösung von Sünde, Krankheit und Tod. Durch sein tägliches Leben führte er uns seine Gottessohnschaft vor Augen. Selbstlose Liebe, die Widerspiegelung der göttlichen Liebe, war die Haupttriebfeder seines Lebens. Diese Liebe ergoß sich in unermüdlichem Dienste für andere. Er war ein unvergleichlicher Charakter, seine Lebensaufgabe ein ewiger Sieg.

Im letzten Jahrhundert erschien eine neue Botin, Mary Baker Eddy. Durch göttliche Erleuchtung entdeckte sie das Prinzip und die Regeln, nach denen Jesus seine mächtigen Taten vollbrachte, und faßte sie in dem Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" zusammen. Sie gründete ihre Kirche auf derselben Grundlage, die wir in der Sendung des Meisters erkennen,—auf das christliche Heilen—und stellte dadurch wieder her, was über 18 Jahrhunderte verloren gewesen war. Durch das heilende Wirken der Christlichen Wissenschaft freuen sich zahllose Menschen der Befreiung sowohl von der Knechtschaft der Sünde und der Krankheit als auch von widrigen Umständen. Wer nur will, kann dadurch, daß er Eigenschaften des göttlichen Gemüts—Intelligenz, Barmherzigkeit, Reinheit, Gerechtigkeit, Mut und Fürsorglichkeit—in die Tat umsetzt, daheim, im Geschäft, im Handelsverkehr, überall im Umgang mit Menschen Zeuge dieser lebendigen Wahrheit sein. So wird das Gemüt Christi widergespiegelt und bringt allen Gesundheit, Einmütigkeit und Gutes die Fülle.

Wie erhebend der Gedanke ist, daß in allen Wechselfällen des Lebens—des persönlichen oder des öffentlichen—der Christus, die Wahrheit, nie verloren gehen kann! Die Wahrheit tut überall not und kann überall bewiesen werden; alle Menschen können ihre geoffenbarten Regeln verstehen und anwenden.

Die Welt sieht sich heute vor Aufgaben von weitreichender Bedeutung gestellt, und jede Aufgabe kann durch das Wirken des göttlichen Gemüts gelöst werden. Im Vorwort zu Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. vii) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Die Zeit für Denker ist gekommen. Unabhängig von Glaubenslehren und altehrwürdigen Systemen pocht die Wahrheit an die Pforte der Menschheit", und ferner auf derselben Seite: „Für alle, die sich auf den erhaltenden Unendlichen verlassen, ist das Heute reich an Segnungen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Under the Tamarisk Hedge

The branches of the tamarisk, usually troubled, for they face the Atlantic, were in complete repose. Their green feathers were on young stems of shining coral. The sea was as placid as a lower sky. . . .

On this morning a sheldrake, diving about in five fathoms just off shore, was more noticeable than a fleet of ships would be on other days. When he dived he sent rings over the blue glass. The sea was like that. The distant cliffs were only something about which you were quite sure, yet but faintly remembered. It was easy to believe news had arrived that morning which we should all be glad to hear, and that somehow the sheldrake had heard the word already. And there was that blade of grass under the tamarisk. There were many blades of grass there, of course, but this one stood out. It topped the rest. It was arched above its fellows. Its blade, of bluish-green, was set with minute beads of dew. . . . The blade was iridescent. It glittered from many minute suns. It flashed at times in a way to which grass has no right, and the flashes were of ruby and emerald. You may search up and down Bond Street with the ready money in your pocket, and you will not find anything so good. Yet I could not collect my treasure. I had to leave it where I found it. Is treasure always like that?

I abandoned it, feeling much more confident and refreshed than ever I do when a book of philosophy confirms, with irrefragable arguments, some of my private prejudices, and sat on a hummock of thyme to watch the sheldrake. . . .

In the frail shine of this autumn morning, reminiscent and tranquil, the broad ridge of shingle, miles long, the product of centuries of storms, appears unsubstantial. There are, on its summit and terraces, mirages of blue pools and lakes where no water can be. No breakers explode on it today. The sea is a rigid mirror. The high downs behind the shingle that have been dark with an antiquity of heather, tumuli, and frowning weather are happily released to the sky, and are buoyant as though raised by an inner glow.

Not many days in the year are like this. Two, or three? And the resemblance of our own coast to a southern shore is now remarkable. The old wall of the steading behind the beach is not merely whitewashed. That wall's brightness this morning might be, like moonshine, the assurance of what once stood there.

Only the dark feathers of tamarisk above it pretend to substance, and they are drowsy after the buffeting of a wild summer, and bend asleep over the wall. That secluded place has grown familiar to me, but on a day like this, with the strong smell of decaying sea litter—long cables of pulse have been laid along the shingle by continual hard weather—and my footsteps the only sound, I approach that wall as if it were an undiscovered secret on an unfrequented strand of the Tortugas. No need to go out of England for adventure. Adventure is never anywhere unless we make it. Chance releases it; some unexpected incidence of little things. The trouble is to know it in time, when we see it. If we are not ready for it then it is not there.—From "Gift of Fortune," by H. M. TOMLINSON.

Heralds of Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN RECENT years many inventions for the benefit and advancement of mankind have added to the world's assets their quota of increased knowledge and power. While each invention may be important in the onward steps of mankind, still it is in the realm of the permanent that continuous and durable progress is to be secured. Nothing can usurp the domain of reality founded on Spirit, and from this source alone is derived that which is immutable, perfect, and eternal.

In their beneficial labors for humanity what hostages the prophets and apostles, heralds of Truth, have given to their own and succeeding generations. Truth, from its inherent nature and from necessity, cannot remain hidden. Throughout all periods—even the darkest—there has always been one through whom Truth has found expression. Each messenger brought a message needed in that era, and each was prepared for the work undertaken.

Truth is always operative, and to those prepared to receive it Truth is undoubtedly revealed. Receptive measures can become measures of capacity.

A herald may be described as one having a message to proclaim. In their search after God and a higher sense of selfhood the ancient prophets received revelations of Truth: they at no time exploited conditions for personal advantage. In the midst of misunderstandings, trials, and persecutions—not uncommon experiences of pathfinders—they stood fast, immovable. All these trials but served to kindle their faith into a living fire, inflaming their hearts with zeal and courage. When the tide of national favor was against them and their mission was seemingly at its lowest ebb, their faith rose higher and became to them a veritable tower of strength, making them living witnesses of the truth later recorded in Hebrews: "Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

The self-immolation, singleness of aim, and unswerving devotion to the highest religious and national interests place these inspired messengers in a class by themselves—unique in the world's history. They command recognition from the scholars and thinkers of today.

Abraham, for example, being loyal to the concept of one all-wise, all-controlling power, abandoned his polytheistic neighbors, and became known as "the Friend of God," the father of a race which was afterwards the first nation to acknowledge the living God.

Moses, of a different temperament, rose to be a great leader and emancipator of his race. Through his quickened moral sense he recognized God and His eternal laws, and this enabled him to found a nation and guide his people into the worship of the true God. Moses thererore established the Mosaic law, which is in operation today.

Later came the greatest herald, Christ Jesus, the Saviour of mankind. He taught and demonstrated man's at-one-ment with God, the way of salvation from sin, disease, and death. In his daily living he exemplified his sonship with God. Self-forgetful love, the reflection of divine Love, was the mainspring of his life. This love was poured out in untiring service for others. His was a peerless character; his life-mission an everlasting victory.

In the last century another herald, Mary Baker Eddy, appeared. Through divine inspiration she discovered the Principle and rules by which Jesus performed his mighty acts, and embodied them in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." She established her church on the same foundation as that shown in the mission of the Master—on Christian healing—and so restored what had been lost for over eighteen centuries. Countless numbers acclaim release from the bondage of sin and disease, as well as deliverance from adverse conditions through the healing ministry of Christian Science. By putting into practice qualities of divine Mind—intelligence, mercy, purity, justice, courage, and loving-kindness—all who will can be witnesses to this living Truth in the home, the office, the busy marts, or anywhere in their intercourse with others. Thus the Mind of Christ is reflected, bringing health, harmony, and abundance of good to all concerned.

How inspiring is the thought that in all the vicissitudes of life—individual or national—the Christ, Truth, can never be lost! Its need and demonstrability are universal, and its revealed rules can be understood and practiced by one and all.

The world today is confronted with problems of far-reaching import, and every problem is solvable through the operation of the divine Mind. In the Preface to Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes (p. vii): "The time for thinkers has come. Truth, independent of doctrines and time-honored systems, knocks at the portal of humanity." And again on the same page, "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Mystery

(Mountains of Connemara)

The mist has blown dandelion seed
Over the head of Croagh Patrick;
And a cloud of thistledown,
White as the tufted bog cotton,
Hangs above the Twelve Bens.

The sunset has carved long, low islands,
(Inishbofin, and Clare, and Inishturk),
Out of jet, and amethyst, and jade;
And the memory of Connemara
Is become a shadow.

A sky of gold, a pool of light,—
Mountains hooded in cloud;
Water sprites dancing
In veils of green foam
Across the smoke-gray lakes;
Flinging their garlands of waterlilies,
White and golden yellow,
Into the clear water.
And the surface of the pool
Changes and shivers in the shadow,
Smiles and ripples in the gilded twilight:
And the past comes back
Rising out of the sea,
Falling light as a feather
From the wing of a flying bird,
Stooping low like a cloud on the mountain side,
Coming to me with outstretched hands
Along the path of the sunsetting!

F. MILDRED RICKMAN.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

STOCKS MOVE NARROWLY IN DULL SESSION

Late Short Covering Gives Market Firm Tone at the Close

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—The stock market stood virtually still until the last quarter hour today, when late short covering gave the list a mild flip.

Activity was at the lowest ebb since early summer, or before the July-August boom got under way, and what trading there was appeared to consist almost entirely of professional operations. Transactions approximated 400,000 shares for the two dull hours.

Net advances of a point or thereabouts appeared in U. S. Steel, Allied Chemical and American Telephone, while New York Central, Case, Harvester, United Aircraft, Santa Fe, Union Pacific and some others had the advantage of fractional improvement.

Closing Is Firm

Rails, which had been slightly lower, steadied toward the close, and the closing tone of the market as a whole was firm.

An increase of 8444 cars was reported in the weekly statement of carloadings, a rise somewhat under many advance estimates. The total stood at 595,746, which, while still 142,290 below the corresponding figure for a year ago, narrowed the percentage decline to the lowest level for this year. Loadings were 19.2 per cent below the 1931 level.

Commodity markets were fairly steady except for a dip in cotton. But trading was quiet. Copper buying was still at low ebb, although some improvement was reported in demand for lead.

Bonds Are Inactive

Bonds mulled about today in a listless market, apparently unable to reach a decision regarding a definite trend.

The low-priced rails were still under the depressing influence of the Nickel Plate situation and second grade issues of other categories displayed an inclination to drift to lower levels.

There was much uncertainty regarding the Nickel Plate's $20,000,000 note maturity, due today, although belief was expressed in some quarters that receivership proceedings would be withheld pending further efforts to obtain approval of the noteholders of the road's refunding plan.

The maturing 6s dropped 2 points at one time and then rallied moderately.

Loans of Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Illinois Central, St. Paul and Chicago & North Western were easy. At the same time Santa Fe general 4s again advanced, along with some bonds of Canadian Pacific and Erie.

Utilities and industrials were rather dull and irregular. International Telephone 4½s dropped more than a point and American & Foreign Power 5s, North American 5s and Duquesne Light 4½s were slightly lower. Improvement was shown by Consolidated Gas 5½s, Texas Corporation 5s, Western Electric 5s, Chile Copper 5s and Shell Union Oil 5s.

Foreign government obligations again registered strength. The Germans advanced a point or more and the Italians were in demand, reaching a new high for the year. The Australians were the victims of profit-taking, losing more than a point in some instances. United States Government loans were dull but comparatively steady.

MARKET OPINIONS

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: While the immediate course of prices is not clearly marked we feel that for long term commitments purchases may be made with profit during periods of weakness.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: The longer the market is sustained in this trading range, the greater the development of technical strength and the more substantial the next movement when it starts. This, of course, is true of both sides of the market, but nothing has happened during recent days to alter our opinion that the next substantial phase of movement will be decidedly and assertively upward.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Heavy oversubscriptions to the latest offering of Treasury notes and to Canadian bonds attests the large amount of capital still available for the highest type of investment. Judging by previous experience this demand, now confined to the very highest type of security, which yields an insignificant return, will gradually expand to longer term securities giving a larger yield.

Whitney & Elwell, Boston: We look for a continuation of a trading market and advise purchases only on weakness.

Clark, Childs & Keech, New York: We think that the market will shortly be moving forward again.

Theodore Prince & Co., New York: Stocks and commodities appear to be reaching an oversold position. With no important selling induced by the irregular tone, we still favor the buying side.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Consols for money today were 74¼. De Beers 4⅛ and Rand Mines 3⅞. Money was ½ and discount rates—short bills, ½@⅝; three-month bills, ¾@⅞ per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Oct. 1	Last Sept. 30
9⅛	1⅜		Adams Express	400	7½	7½	7½	7½
14	9½		Addressograph	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¼
63½	28¼	4½	Air Reduction	400	58⅝	55	58⅛	58⅞
16⅝	7⅜	.30	Alaska-Juneau	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
3⅜	⅜		Alleghany Corp	1100	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	2¼
88¼	42½	6	Allied Chem	400	83⅜	79⅜	80⅛	80
18⅝	4		Allis Chalmers	700	11⅜	10⅜	11⅛	10¾
72¾	⅛	9	Amerada	300	31	20K	20¾	20¾
15½	3½		Am Ag Ch Del	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10½
73⅞	29⅝	5†	Am Can	3700	55½	54⅜	54⅝	54¾
37⅜	16	3†	Am Chicle	400	37	36½	37	
26⅜	11		Am Com Alcohol	400	26	25½	26	25⅞
15	2		Am & For Pow	1100	10¾	10⅜	10¾	10⅝
12	2½		Am International	400	9¾	9	9⅛	9
9¼	1½		Am Metal	100	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	7
7¼	3		Am Power & Lt	100	12½	12¼	12½	12½
12¼	3⅛		Am Radiator	1100	9¾	9¼	9½	9½
18½	3		Am Rolling Mill	1100	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	14⅝
27¼	5½		Am Smelt & Ref	900	19½	18⅝	19⅛	18⅛
65	22		Am Smelt & R pf	400	45	44½	45	44
15⅜	3		Am Steel Fdries	100	10	10	10	10
38¾	20	2½‡	Am Stores	100	34	34	34	34¼
37⅜	7⅞		Am Tel & Tel	5200	113¾	112¼	113⅜	112½
70	10½	9	Am Type F pf	10	28	23	23	25
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	400	36¾	25¾	26¾	25¾
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	100	24½	24½	24½	
10	1⅜		Am Woolen	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½
39⅞	15½		Am Woolen pf	2100	33¼	32⅜	33¼	32¾
19⅜	3		Anaconda Cop	1700	13⅛	12⅜	13⅛	12⅜
2¾	⅜		Armour Ill A	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11	3		Asso Apparel Ind	200	2	2	2	
94	17⅞		Asso Dry Goods	100	83¾	83¾	83¾	
44	9¾		Atchison T&SF	2100	55¼	54	55	54¼
21⅜	8⅜	1	Atl Coast Line	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29½
151¾	28¾	4‡	Atl Refining	600	17¼	16⅜	17⅛	16⅞
7⅞	½		Auburn Auto	1700	54¼	53¼	54¼	53½
			Aviation Corp Del	100	6	6	6	6¼

—B—

12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	200	8⅞	8½	8⅞	8¼
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	30	22½	20¼	20¼	22¼
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	400	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	17¼
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	400	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
43½	16⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	100	17¼	16¾	16¾	17
8¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	100	7	7	7	7
18⅜	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	1400	14¾	14	14⅜	14⅛
24⅛	5¾	..	Best & Co	200	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
29⅝	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	1400	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	24⅛
74	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	100	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	47
43⅛	20	2	Borden	1200	30	29⅝	30	29⅞
14¼	3⅞	..	Borg Warner	100	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	11
11¾	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	200	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝
50¼	11⅛	..	Brooklyn Man T	200	21½	21	21	21½
78⅝	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	60	60	60	
2⅜	⅛	..	Budd Mfg	1300	2¾	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛
14	3½	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	10	10	10	
24⅞	7	..	Byers	1100	19½	19	19½	19⅜

—C—

1⅛	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	11⅝
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	100	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	5
20⅝	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	1400	17⅛	16½	17⅛	17
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	2100	55¼	53½	55⅛	54½
6¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	300	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	9½
29	16½	..	Checkef Cab Mfg	100	29	29	29	28
20¾	4⅜	2	Chesapeake Corp	400	16½	16⅛	16½	16¼
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	900	24¼	23¾	24	24⅝
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	800	13	12¾	13	12⅞
6¾	1	..	Chi & N'western	400	9¾	9⅝	9¾	9¾
16⅜	⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
24½	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	9	9	9	
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	12	12	12	
12½	5	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	11½	11½	11½	14
21¾	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	100	10	10	10	
2⅛	¼	..	Chrysler	1700	18⅞	18½	18⅝	18⅜
21	4¼	..	City Stores	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
41⅞	15½	2	Columbia Gas	700	17¼	17	17¼	17⅜
11	3⅝	.50	Columbian Carb	200	34¾	34⅝	34⅝	34½
25	9⅜	3	Comm Credit	200	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Cred A	200	25	25	25	
13¾	3⅛	.60	Comm Inv Tr	300	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	22¼
5⅛	1⅝	..	Comm Solvents	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅝
55	43	4½	Comwlth & So	800	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
5¾	1	..	Conn Ry & Lt	10	43	43	43	43
11¾	2¾	2	Consol Film Ind	100	3	3	3	
68¾	31½	4	Consol Film I pf	600	8	7¾	8	
10⅞	4¾	1	Consol Gas	1100	61⅜	61	61½	61⅜
9	4	..	Consol Laundries	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	
11½	2⅞	..	Consol Oil	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1⅜	⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	4	4	4	
8	2⅛	..	Consol Textile	400	1	1	1	
1⅜	⅛	..	Cont Baking A	100	6	6	6	
1⅜	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	100	1	1	1	
47¾	20⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	100	40	40	40	40
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	500	35	34½	35	34½
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	18¼
3⅞	⅝	..	Cont Motors	600	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
9⅜	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	400	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
55⅜	24⅜	3	Corn Products	500	54½	54	54¼	52½
24	13½	2†	Cream of Wheat	100	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	22¼
15⅞	7¾	..	Crown Cork &S	400	11¼	11¼	11¼	
3	1¼	..	Crown Zellerback	200	3	1⅞	2	
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	30½	30½	30½	30
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	69	66	66	
3¼	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	600	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
4¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4

—D—

9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	200	5⅜	5	5⅛	5⅛
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	100	10	10	10	
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	1400	39⅞	39	39⅞	39½
95	59⅜	7	Devoe & Rey 1pf	20	76¼	75	75	
19⅛	12	1	Diamond Match	200	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18¼
12¾	7½	1	Dome Mines	300	11½	11¼	11½	11½
18½	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	100	16	16	16	16
18⅜	5	.75	Douglas A	600	15¾	15	15¾	15½
59¾	22	2	Du Pont de Nem	2600	43¾	42¼	43⅜	42¾

—E—

87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	400	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54¼
2	⅛	..	Eitington Schild	100	1	1	1	
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	500	21⅜	20⅝	21¼	20⅞
4	2⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	2½	2½	2⅜	
55½	8⅞	6	Elec Pow & Lt	700	11¾	11½	11¾	11½
2⅜	⅛	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	30½	30½	30½	30½
11⅜	2	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	90	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
			Erie RR	100	8½	8½	8½	8

—F—

47¾	15	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	21	21	21	
10⅜	3	..	Fed Screw W	100	11½	11½	11½	
68	45	6	Fed Water Serv	200	51¼	5	5¼	5⅛
54⅛	35	2½	Firestone T&R pf	100	62	62	62	60⅜
¾	⅛	..	First Nat Stores	100	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	51
2⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	4400	¼	⅛	¼	¼
27⅜	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	400	½	½	½	½
2¼	1	..	Foundation	100	19	19	19	
26⅞	10	2	Freeport Texas	300	25	25	25	25¼

—G—

3½	¼	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
33⅞	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1000	21¼	20¾	21	20½
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	600	16	15¾	15¾	15⅝
26½	8½	1.40	Gen Electric	12100	18½	18¼	18½	18⅜
11⅞	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11¾	11½	11⅝	11⅝
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Foods	400	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	30⅝
2¾	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	40	5¼	5	5	5
40	5¼	5	Gen Gas & E 6%	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
48½	28	3	Gen Mills	10	25	25	25	26
24⅝	7¾	1	Gen Motors	100	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	
7⅜	1	..	Gen Pub Service	11700	17½	17	17⅜	17¼
2¼	1	..	Gen eRailway	100	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
27	8	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	1¼
72½	45	5	Gillett Sar Raz	90	20	20	20	20
10⅜	3½	..	Gillette S R pf	700	19⅜	18½	19⅜	18¾
76	36	7	Glidden	200	68¾	68¾	68¾	
20⅜	8¼	1.60	Glidden ppf	10	72	72	72	8
12⅜	2¼	..	Gold Dust	1100	19¼	19	19¼	19
5½	1	..	Goodrich	300	8	7⅞	8	
30⅜	7¼	..	Goodyear	5100	21⅞	21½	21½	21½
4⅝	1	..	Gotham Silk Hos	800	24½	24	24½	23⅜
9⅜	3½	..	Graham Paige	1200	3	2⅞	3	3
30¼	14½	1	Grand Union	200	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
25	5½	..	Grant (WT)	200	22	22	22	22½
13¼	5	..	Great Nor pf	1400	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	18¾
12	3¼	..	Great Nor Ore	400	9	9	9	
83	48	7	Great W Sug pf	200	8	8	8	8½
2¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

—H—

11⅜	3½	.30	Hal Printing	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
95	70½	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	90¾	90¾	90¾	
12½	7½	1	Holland Furnace	10	9¾	9¾	9¾	
28¼	8¾	..	Houston Oil	100	18	18	18	18
5⅜	1⅝	..	Houston Oil new	100	4	4	4	3¾
30⅜	8	3½	Hudson & Man	100	20	20	20	19
11¾	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	100	7½	7½	7½	7¼

—I—

24⅞	4¾	..	Ill Central	1000	20⅜	20	20⅜	20¼
44⅞	14¾	2	Ingersoll-Rand	100	35	35	35	35
27⅜	10	..	Inland Steel	100	20	20	20	
8½	3¼	..	Insuranshare Del	100	6	6	6	6
14⅝	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	200	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
3½	¼	..	Int Agr Corp	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
117	52½	6†	Int Business M	100	102	102	102	102
34½	10⅜	1.20	Int Harvester	2700	29¾	28⅛	29¼	28½
12½	3½	..	Int Nickel	500	9½	9⅜	9½	9⅜
12	1¾	..	Int Paper 7%	10	7	7	7	8
4¾	½	..	Int Pap&Pow A	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow B	100	¾	¾	¾	
42	34¾	6	Int Pr Ink pf	100	42	42	42	42
18¾	2⅜	..	Int Tel & Tel	2000	13½	12⅞	13⅜	13
65	26	4	Int Silver pf	10	56	56	56	55

—J—

33⅜	10	..	Johns Manville	1800	30½	28¾	30	29½

—K—

9¼	3	.80	Kaufmann D St	1200	5¾	5⅜	5¾	5¾
14⅜	4¾		Kayser (J) & Co	300	10½	10¼	10¼	
13⅜	6¼	..	Kelvinator Corp	200	8¼	8	8	8
24	7	..	Kelly Sp 8% ct	200	8½	8½	8½	
19¼	4¾	..	Kennecott Cop	100	20	20	20	
19	6⅝	..	Kresge	800	13¾	13½	13⅝	13¼
9⅛	½	..	Kreuger & Toll	900	12⅝	12½	12½	13¼
18⅛	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	1000	¾	¾	¾	¼
				500	17½	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞

—L—

8½	1¾	..	Lee Rubber	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
11½	1½	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	100	20	20	20	20½
37¾	13¼	4†	Loew's Inc	1500	32½	31⅝	32	32
8	1⅞	..	Loft Inc	300	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
26⅝	16⅛	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	28	28	28	28
23⅜	8½	..	Louisville G&E A	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20
11⅜	1½	..	Ludlum Steel	100	8	8	8	8

—M—

21	10	2	McCall Corp	100	16½	16½	16½	16¾
62	30	6	McCrory pf	10	37	37	37	
62¾	28	4	McKeesport Tin	100	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅝
28⅜	10	1	Mack Trucks	1200	27⅜	26⅜	27	27
60½	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	200	46	45¼	45½	45½
4	½	..	Mallinson	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
2½	½	..	Marmon Motor	400	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
13½	3	..	Marshall Field	100	11	11	11	10⅞
6¼	1½	..	Miami Cop	100	4	4	4	4
8⅝	3¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	100	8	8	8	
12⅝	2	..	Midland Steel	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
13	1¼	..	Mo Kan & Tex	400	10½	10¼	10½	11
24	3¼	..	Mo K&T pf	100	21½	21½	21⅝	20¼
11	1½	..	Mo Pacific	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
26	2½	..	Mo Pacific pf	400	12½	12⅜	12½	12½
14	5½	..	Mohawk Carpet	100	10½	10½	10½	
30⅜	13⅜	1¼	Monsanto Chem	100	26½	26½	26½	26½
16½	3½	..	Montgom Ward	10000	16¼	15½	16¼	15½
¾	⅛	..	Mother Lode	300	½	⅜	⅜	
29⅜	7⅜	2	Motor Products	100	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
27½	5	..	Mullins pf	100	18	18	18	
9⅝	2½	..	Murray Body	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½

—N—

19⅜	5¼	2	Nash Motors	900	16	15¼	15⅝	15½
46⅞	20¼	2.80	Nat Acme	200	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
31⅜	14⅜	2	Nat Biscuit	500	41¼	40¾	40⅝	40⅜
20	8½	1	Nat Dairy Prod	800	21	20¾	21	21¼
53½	42¾	4	Nat Pow & Lt	200	18¾	16¾	16¾	16½
32⅞	12½	.50	Nat Steel	1100	28	28½	28½	28¾
39	13½	..	Nat Supply pf	10	34	34	34	
10½	2½	..	Nevada Cons Cop	200	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	8¾
36⅝	8¾	..	NY Central	4500	30	29½	29½	29¼
9¾	1½	..	NY Chi & StL	200	5	5	5	5
127½	82¼	5	NY & Harlem	300	12¾	12	12¾	12½
31⅝	6	..	NY NH & H	800	21¼	20¾	20¾	21
15¾	3⅝	..	NY Ont & W	200	11	11	11	
21⅜	10¾	.50	Noranda M	400	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
3¾	½	..	Norfolk & South	200	2	2	2	2
43¼	13¾	10a	North American	2500	34½	34	34½	34⅜
48	25½	3	North Amer pf	200	45	45	45	
5⅞	1¼	..	No Am Aviation	1500	4½	4½	4½	4½
25⅜	5½	..	Northern Pacific		24⅛	23¼	24	24⅛

—O—

11	5	.20c	Ohio Oil	500	8⅝	8½	8½	8½
22½	9	1	Otis Elevator	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	15½
27½	12	2	Owens Il Glass	700	26	25½	25½	25½

—P—

37	16⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	500	30	29⅞	30	30¼
47½	20⅜	3	Pacific Lighting	100	42¼	42¼	42¼	42½
5¼	1½	..	Packard Motor	1000	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
11½	1½	..	Paramount Pub	400	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	5
5⅜	1¼	..	Pathe Exch A	400	3¾	3½	3⅝	3
34½	13	1.80	Penney (JC)	2500	24¼	23¾	24¼	23⅞
23⅜	6½	..	Pennsylvania RR	600	19½	19	19¼	19⅜
21	10	5	Peoples GasLt&C	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	74½
24	2½	..	Pere Marq pf	10	14	14	14	
26	3½	..	Pere Marq ppf	20	16⅝	16	16⅝	16
7¾	3	..	Petroleum	500	5	5	5	5
12⅜	3½	..	Phila & Reading	400	7	6¾	7	7
8⅜	2	..	Phillips Jones	100	5	5	5	
21	¾	..	Phillips Pet	300	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
31¾	21	2.58	Pierce Pet	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12½	11⅜	..	Pirelli Co Italy	100	31	31	31	30¾
8⅝	3¾	..	Plymouth Oil	600	11¾	11⅜	11¾	11⅝
42¾	19⅞	2	Pressed Steel Car	200	2¾	2¾	3	
60	28	3.20	Procter & Gam	800	33¾	33½	33⅝	33⅝
28	10½	3	Public Service	100	51	51	51	49¾
6½	2⅞	..	Pullman	2500	26¾	26¼	26½	26⅞
15⅞	4⅜	1	Pure Oil	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜
			Purity Bakeries	200	10½	10¼	10⅜	10⅛

—R—

13½	2½	..	Radio Corp Amer	3500	10	9⅜	9⅞	10
23⅝	3⅜	..	Radio pf B	100	17	17	17	17
7¾	1½	..	Radio-Keith-O	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
14½	4	..	RR Securities	20	8	8	8	
7½	¼	..	Remington Rand	300	5½	5¾	5½	5½
13⅜	1⅞	..	Republic I & S	200	10½	10	10¼	10
	¾	..	Richfield Oil	100	¾	¾	¾	¾

—S—

59¼	30⅛	5	Safety Stores	100	52	52	52	52
88	60	6	Safeway S 6%	50	89	89	89	89¾
98⅞	60	7	Safeway S 7%	200	99	98½	99	98½
17¾	4⅝	..	St Joseph Lead	200	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	11
6⅝

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

General Activity on Higher Level—Lighter Industries Gain Most

A number of important developments came to light this week in the domestic business field. Rail stock and bond holders feel encouraged to know that Calvin Coolidge has agreed to head the national commission for the protection of all institutional holders of the $11,000,000,000 railroad bonds of the country.

One of the chief functions of the commission is to investigate the financial conditions and prospects of the carriers and to inaugurate a program to restore them to a profitable operating basis, by pointing out means of relieving the tax burden, regulating competing bus and truck lines, eliminating the railroad recapture clause and advising changes in the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Sloan Heads Debt Committee

Another important announcement was the selection of Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors Corporation, as permanent chairman of the newly organized Committee for the Consideration of Intergovernmental Debts, and the election of nationally known educators and executives as vice-chairmen. The committee will study the problems arising from the war debts and eventually offer a possible solution which will be to the best possible advantage for the great mass of the American people.

Railroad labor is pleased by the appeal of President Hoover to the leading railway executives of the country and to the representatives of railway workers to postpone the discussion of further wage cuts until the end of the present year. The present agreement does not expire until Feb. 1. Hope is held out that a revival will avert the necessity of further reduction of pay.

Another move going to the credit of the President was that announced Wednesday of a moratorium on 75 per cent of the government-owned crop-production loans to wheat farmers until Congress shall have had an opportunity to pass upon a definite extension, thus aiding farmers to the extent of about $25,000,000. If other crops are included in the moratorium, the relief would amount to about $80,000,000.

Germany Postpones Payment

Of importance, too, was the statement by Secretary of the Treasury Mills that this Government waived the 90-day notice required in the international debt pact, thus enabling Germany to postpone payment due the United States Sept. 30 of $7,800,000. It was pointed out Germany was unable to obtain foreign exchange and couldn't meet the payment when due.

In the field of industry, an outstanding event was the announcement that the General Motors Corporation was placing its office workers in New York and Detroit to the number of about 15,000 on a five-day week, but maintaining their current salaries. At the same time, the Ford Motor Company made public a new wage schedule, affecting executives and laborers alike, and reducing the minimum wage to $4 a day, which is $1 less than the rate which Henry Ford put into effect 18 years ago.

The business news of the week continues relatively favorable. The lighter industries make the best showing, among which are textile, footwear, food, window glass, furniture, stove, piano, typewriter and small electrical equipment products. There is a fair pickup in retail trade, and wholesalers are encouraged by the call for dry goods, millinery, house furnishings, jewelry, wall paper and hardware.

Higher General Activity

The steel industry has improved to 17½ per cent of capacity and the Iron Age thinks further gain will be shown in October. Freight car loadings rose more than seasonally in the week ended Sept. 17. Electrical power output is expanding gradually. The auto industry is quiet, the companies proceeding slowly with the development of new models. All in all a higher level of general activity is apparent.

In Europe, improved business sentiment is noted in England, France and Germany. The strike of 170,000 weavers in the Lancashire cotton district has been settled, the London busmen have settled their wage dispute, the milk war is over and the big conversion scheme was a success.

The conversion plan in France was eminently successful, with the most the Government will have to pay out only 2,000,000,000 francs, or only 2½ per cent of the total amount involved. In industry, a recession is taking place, with fewer orders being received in the metallurgical, coal and coke and textile industries.

Improvement in the outlook is recorded in Germany with increasing employment following von Papen's premiums, and new railroad orders and better buying after the bank rate cut which induced a lowering of credit charges.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
December..	.53½	.54⅛	.53½	.54	+ ½
May	.58⅝	.59	.58½	.59	+ ⅜
	Corn				
December..	.27½	.27¾	.27½	.27¾	...
May	.32⅝	.32⅝	.32⅜	.32½	+ ⅛
	Oats				
December .	.17¼	.17¼	.17¼	.17⅜	...
May	.20½	.20½	.19⅞	.20½	+ ⅛
	Lard				
October	4.77	4.77	4.67	4.70	...
May	4.60	4.60	4.57	4.57	—.05

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.49½	.49⅛	.49¼	...
December	.51⅝	.51¼	.51½	...
May	.56⅝	.56⅜	.56½	...

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.47⅜	.47⅛	.47⅛	+ ⅜
May	.51¾	.51¼	.51¾	+ ⅜

LEAD STOCKS INCREASE

Stocks of lead in the United States on Sept. 1 totaled 252,083 short tons, compared with 248,970 on Aug. 1 and 199,443 on Sept. 1, 1931, American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports.

BETHLEHEM STEEL PURCHASE

BUFFALO, Oct. 1—Directors of the Seneca Iron & Steel Company approved sale of the property to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	31¼	31⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	21½	20
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	39½	39⅛
Amer Smelt 5s '47	95	95
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104⅝	104¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103⅜	103
Amer T&T 5s '65	103½	103
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107½	107⅛
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	93	93
Armour & Co 4½s '39	77⅜	77⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	74	73½
Associated Oil 6s '35	103	103
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94¼	94
Atch T&SF 4s '05	80	80
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	94	94
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	80⅞	80¾
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	58	58
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	40	40
Atl Refining deb 5s '59	100¾	100¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	85⅜	85⅜
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	63	62½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	40	39½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	52½	52
Balt & O 5s ct Swn div '50	75	74½
Balt & Ohio 1s1 5s ct '48	91⅝	91⅜
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	50¼	50¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108¼	108
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	96½	96½
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	68½	68½
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	105½	105
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	109¼	109¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	79¼	78½
By Products Coke 5½s '45	47	47
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	72⅝	72⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	89⅜	89⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	94⅞	94⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	95⅜	95⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	96	95⅜
Can North 4½s '35	98½	98½
Can North deb 6½s '46	104⅞	104⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	71½	70⅞
Can Pacific 5s '44	92⅜	92¼
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	40½	40½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	27	27
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	85¼	85¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	70	69
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	94¼	94¼
Certainteed 5½s '48	43	42½
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39	6⅛	6⅛
Ches Corp 5s '47	69	66
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	97⅜	97¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	103⅞	103½
Ches & O 4½s B	86⅜	86⅜
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	90	89
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	92	92
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	88	88
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	96	96
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	52½	52
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	32	32
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	10½	10
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	32	31¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	31	31
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	26½	25¾
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33 reg	63½	63½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	31	30½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	42¼	42
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	28¾	28¾
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	54¼	54¼
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	96¼	96¼
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	101	100¼
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	111⅜	111⅜
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	71	70½
Childs Co 5s '43	35	35
Chile Copper 5s '47	42¾	42
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	95	95
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	100½	100½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	62	62
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	85	85
Colonial Oil 6s '38	55	55
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	83⅜	83½
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	62	62
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	84¾	84¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	85	85
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	101	101
Con Gas 5s '57	102	101½
Con Gas 4½s '51	97¼	96½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106¼	105¾
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	3	3
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	29	29
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	35½	35⅛
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	4	4
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104¾	104½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	87	86⅞
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	91	90¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	47	47
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	21½	21½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	29	29
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	95	95
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101	101
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102	101¾
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101⅜	101⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '62	102	102
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	87	86½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103	102½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '57 B	103½	103½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	10	10
Erie RR ref 5s '67	34½	34
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	50	50
Erie RR gen 5s '75	34½	34
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	99	99
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	75¼	75¼
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	55¼	54⅞
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	65	64⅜
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅞	102¾
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	85	85
Goodrich 6s '45	55½	55
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	83	82¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	101½	101¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	103	102⅝
Great Northern 4½s "T" E	62	62
Great Northern 7s '36 A	78½	78
Houston Oil 5½s '40	58	58
Hudson Coal 5s '62	42½	41⅛
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	57½	57¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	87¾	86¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	102⅜	102¼
Ill Central 4s '52	64	64
Ill Central 4¾s '66	42¾	42½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101	100¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	81	81
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	50½	49⅛
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	11	11
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	10⅞	10¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	47½	46
Int Cehent Corp 5s '48	65½	65½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	28	27⅛
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	7½	7⅛
Int Paper 6s '55	18	18
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	40⅛	40⅛
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	47½	46
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	44	42½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	102	101⅜
Kan City P & L 4½s B	101	101
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	61½	61⅛
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	89⅞	89½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	92	91
Kings Co El 4s '49	75	75
Kings Co Lt 6s '97	130	130
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	81½	81⅛
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	91⅛	91⅛
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	63	63
L'Autaro 6s '54	6½	6½
Lehigh C&N 4½s A '54	90	90
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	50½	50½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	53	53
Loew's Inc 6s '41	86¼	85
Long Island rfg 4s '49	86⅜	86⅜
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	6½	6½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	80⅞	80
Meade 6s '45 ww	44½	44½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95¾	95¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	84½	84
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	84	84
Mil & Sparta 4s '47	54	54
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	50	50
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	78½	78½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	42	42
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	73½	73½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	21¾	21¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	31¾	31¾
Mo Pac 5s I '81	31½	31½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	21	20⅝
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	90	90
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	76¼	76¼
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	53	53
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	90¾	90¾
Nat Steel 5s	80¾	80½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	102¼	102
New Eng T&T 5s '52	106⅞	106
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	88¾	88
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	68	68
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	35	34
N O T & M 5s B '54	34	34
N O T & M 5½s '54	37¾	37¾
N Orls R 5s '53	68	68
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	78¼	78¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	78⅞	78⅞
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	54¾	54
NYC&HR rfg & im 4s '42	75	75
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	61	60½
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	80	80
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	23	22
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	37¼	35
NY Chi & StL 6s rct	33¾	33¾
NY Edison 5s '51 C	106	105
NY Edison 5s '44	105⅜	105⅜
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	112¼	111¾
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	98¼	98¼
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	54½	54½
NY Railway Inc 6s '65	1½	1½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	100½	100½
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	99⅞	99¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103¼	102⅜
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	50½	50½
Niag Share 5½s '50	69	69
Norf & W con 4s '96	96½	96
Norf & W div 4s '44	95½	95½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	30	30
North Am Co 5s '61	85⅛	85
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	84	84
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	101	100½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	61⅞	61⅞
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	85¾	85¾
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	73	73
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	82	81⅜
Nor Pacific 5s D 2047	72½	72½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101⅛	101⅛
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104¾	104¾
Ohio Power 5s '52	99⅛	99⅛
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	83¾	83½
Otis Steel 6s '41	38½	38½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	105⅜	105⅜
Paramount Public 5½s '50	28	28
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	50	50
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	29	29
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	95	95
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	94½	94½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	69	68¾
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	85	85
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	98⅞	98¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	85⅝	85⅝
Penn Railroad 4¼s D '81	80	80
Penn Railroad 5s '68	89	88
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	93½	93½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	101¼	101
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	67½	67½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	88½	88½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	95⅞	95⅞
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	63½	63½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	56½	56½
Phil Railway 4s '37	24	24
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	43	43
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	60¼	59
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	35¼	35¼
Pub Svc E&G 4s	96	96
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102¾	102
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	102⅞	102⅞
Pure Oil 5½s '37	86	86
Pure Oil 5½s '40	74½	74½
Purity Baking 5s '48	68½	68½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	65	64
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	82	82
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	23½	23½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	68¼	68¼
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	85	85
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	14⅝	14⅝
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	12½	12½
St Louis & SF A ct	13⅜	13⅜
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	16	16
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	95½	95½
Seabd AL gold 4s '50	11	11
Seabd AL 6s	4½	4½
Seabd AL 6s ct	1½	1½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	77	77
Shell Union 5s '47	76½	75
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	76¼	75
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	92⅝	92⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	95½	95½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102⅞	102⅝
Smith A O 6½s '33	100¾	100½
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	88	86
Southern Bel Tel & Tel 5s '41	104⅛	104½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	57	57
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	82½	82½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	56¾	56½
Southern Pac Ore A 4½s '77	70⅞	70⅞
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	40	40
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	43	42½
Southern Ry 4s MOO div '38	33	33
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¾	103¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97⅜	97⅜
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	19½	10½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100	100
Texas Corp 5s '44	90½	90¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	56	56
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	55	55
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	45¼	45¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	24¾	24½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	102	102
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	98	98
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98¼	98¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	87¾	87¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	56	56
Uni NJ RR&C 4s	95¾	95¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	79¼	79¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	35	34
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	37⅞	37⅞
Vanadium 5s '41	52	52
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	4	4
Virginia Ry 5s '62	75¼	75½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	101½	101½
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	22	22
Western Electric 5s '44	100⅞	100½
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Western Union R E 4½s '50	67	67
Western Union 5s '51	65	65
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	71	71
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	20½	20½
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	32½	30½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	87¾	87¾
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	45	45
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	68⅞	68
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	68½	68

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Oct 1	Last Sep30
3½s '47	101.12	..	..	101.12
1st 4¼s conv '47	102.24	102.21	102.23	102.22
4th 4¼s '38	103.20	103.18	103.20	103.20
US 3s '55	96.31	96.27	96.31	96.29
US 3½s '49	98.8	98.6	03.8	98.8
US 3¾s '43 Mar	150.28			100.27
US 3¾s '43 June	101.	100.29	100.29	100.31
US 3¾s '56	103.17	102.16	102.16	102.17
US 4s '54	104.26	..	..	104.23
US 4¼s '52	108.16	..	..	108.14

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	18⅛	17¾
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	90	89
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	48⅜	48⅜
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	10½	10½
Antwerp 5s '58	88	87½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	52	51¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	56⅜	56½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	57	56½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	56½	56½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	56¾	56¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	56½	56½
Argentine Gov 6s 58 B	56½	56¼
Australia 4½s '58	78½	77¼
Australia 5s '55	85¾	84¼
Australia 5s '57	85¾	84⅜
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	51½	51½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	92½	92
Austria Hydro 6½s	40¼	40¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91½	91½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	49	49
Belgium (King) 6s '55	99¾	99
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	101	101
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105¼	105
Berlin (City) 6s '58	38	37½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	42	41½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	52	47
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	52	51½
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	47	46½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	50	49
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104⅜	104⅜
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17¾	17¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18	18
Brazil (US) 8s '41	23	22
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	61	61
Bremen 7s '35	55	55
Brisbane 5s '58	73	73
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	47½	47½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	33	33
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	32¾	32¾
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99¾	99¼
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	86⅜	86⅜
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	100	99¾
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	11	10
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	8½	8½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	9¼	9¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	9¼	9¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	9¼	9¼
Chilean Loan 7s '60	7¼	7¼
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	42	42
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	38⅜	38⅜
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	38⅜	38⅜
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	76½	76½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	14⅞	14
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	79	79
Cuba (Rep) 4½s ('04) '44	90	90
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	78	77¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	41⅛	41⅛
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	12½	12½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	100	100
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	99½	99½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	95	95
Dutch El sf 6s '62	98¾	98¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	74	74
Framerican Ind 7½s '42	102½	102
Frankfort 6½s '53	38½	38m
French (Rep) 7s '49	115⅞	115⅞
French (Rep) 7½s '41	120½	120½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	56¼	56¼
German 7s '49	72¾	71
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	57¾	56⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	54	54
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	54	52⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	60⅞	59½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	43¾	42½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	43¾	43
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	52¾	52¾
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	53⅜	52¼
Good Hope IdSW 7s '45	47	46
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	74	74
Hamburg 6s '46	45?	43⅜
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	44⅞	44⅞
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	35	35
Hungary Mun 7s '46	21½	21½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	45	45
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	92½	92½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	89¼	89
Italy (King) 7s '51	96½	95⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	55¼	55
Jap (Imp Gov) 6½s '54	64	63⅞
Karstadt 6s '43	25	24⅝
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	20	19½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	84¼	84
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	94	94
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	25	25
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	23	23
New South Wales 5s '57	83	82½
New South Wales 5s '58	83	82¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105	104½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	45	44
Norway (Kingd) 6s '43	88¾	88
Norwegian El 5½s '57	71	71
Nuremberg 6s '52	41⅜	41¼
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	69¾	68¾
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	47⅞	47½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	52⅞	52⅞
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	51	50½
Paulista Ry 7s '42	35	35
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	52½	52½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	51½	51½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	58	58
Prussia 6½s '51	48	47⅛
Prussia 6s '52	47⅝	46¼
Queensland (State) 6s '47	93	92½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	99½	99⅜
Rhine Main 7s '50	55	55
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	50⅝	50½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	50⅞	50½
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	56	55½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	50¾	50½
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	39½	39½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	45¾	45¾
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	38½	38½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	9½	9½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	11	10⅞
Rome (City) 6½s '52	86⅞	86½
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	60	60
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	24¾	24⅝
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	16	16
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	57	56
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	51½	51½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	54	52⅜
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	24	23½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	26	26
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	38½	38½
Siemens 6½s '51	66½	66½
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	43	43
Sydney 5½s '55	78	77
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	94	93¾
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104½	104½
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	55	55
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	39¾	39¾
Tyrol 7s '52	45	45
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105¼	105¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	40½	39½
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	99½	94¾
Westphalia El 6s '53	37½	37½

WEEKLY DIVIDEND CHANGES

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—Unfavorable dividend changes in the past week numbered 26 compared with the previous week's total of 37 and with 31 unfavorable changes totaled 12 compared with 13 the week before.

CHEVROLET SALES STEADY

DETROIT, Oct. 1—Early reports show sales of Chevrolet cars and trucks in the second 10 days of September were 8573, compared with 8529 in the first 10 days of the month.

Conversion Loan Success Reduces Interest Rates

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 1—Final figures for the British Government's £2,000,000,000 5 per cent conversion scheme show that the success achieved in this operation is such as to have largely restored pre-war interest rates in the London market. Holders of only 3 per cent of the total loan have failed to continue their investment at the new 3½ per cent rate. The balance to be paid off is thus £165,000,000.

As the Government has announced the withdrawal also of £153,000,000 maturing 4½ per cents and has to pay besides £50,000,000 in dividends at the old rate, this means a grand total of £368,000

Roosevelt's Western Journey Agreed to Be an Asset to Him

(Continued from Page 1)

"protest vote" which is supplying the big prospective Roosevelt ballot in the West.

The feeling of protest seems to run deeper than logic, and one or two Republican leaders on the Pacific coast, when interviewed, shrugged their shoulders resignedly. President Hoover, they say, has presented a definite and constructive program of reconstruction where Governor Roosevelt has offered nothing but criticism. But in their communities, at any rate, they think Governor Roosevelt will win.

Boiled down, it seems to be the feeling that in 1928 the Republicans took credit for the rain, and now they must take the blame for the drought. Republican leaders asserting the responsibility for prosperity are now held liable for the 1932 slump.

Another observation, probably applicable generally more than in individual communities, is that prohibition is tending to play a subordinate part in the presidential campaign. Where the wet-dry fight occurs, it seems to be in a contest for senator or representative. Governor Roosevelt has rarely mentioned prohibition in his addresses. Even at Milwaukee yesterday, where wet interest is intense, he failed to emphasize his own unqualified liquor stand. So far, at any rate, the economic issues have been put to the front.

Big Points Touched

And this leads up to the question of what Governor Roosevelt has outlined as his own program on his long tour. At the risk of overcondensation, Governor Roosevelt's major addresses may be set down as four—that on farming at Topeka, Kan., in which he told the kind of farm solution he would like to have, while remaining somewhat vague as to how he would bring it about; that at Salt Lake City, where he said the Government should stand behind the country's railroads, and offered a specific and detailed program for the relief of the carriers; that at Portland, Ore., where he launched a bitter attack on the power interests, and, finally, that at Sioux City, Iowa, this week, where he again expressed his sympathy for agriculture, and paid his ironic respects to the "Smoot-Hawley-Grundy" tariff.

Besides these four speeches there have been a number of other addresses on the trip, notably the nonpolitical discussion of the problems of Democratic government given before the Commonwealth Club at San Francisco, in which he forecast the beginning of a new order adapted to a changed economic era, in which the first frantic exploitation of a continent's raw resources will give way to a more orderly process of government control, and decentralization of wealth.

Another significant feature of the long tour has been the number of independents and progressive Republicans in the West who are preparing to join the Roosevelt ranks. The names of these Republicans in themselves give an idea of the kind of campaign Governor Roosevelt is waging. Senator George W. Norris, insurgent Republican of Nebraska, has thrown his support to Governor Roosevelt and the latter has welcomed him, government ownership of Muscle Shoals and all.

California in Line

Senator Hiram W. Johnson and Mr. William Randolph Hearst in California, and Senator Bronson M. Cutting in New Mexico, are off the Republican reservation for the Democratic candidate. And in Wisconsin the Progressive La Follette supporters seem bent on getting revenge at Stalwart Republicans for their recent defeat by supporting Governor Roosevelt.

That is a quick survey of the campaign tour thus far. Bands have played "Happy Days Are Here Again," the candidate has discussed the "Forgotten Man" and a "new deal" and the crowds have looked on and given friendly greeting, if only rarely, an ovation. Save in Chicago last night, there has been little political red fire, and all that it connotes.

The candidate has undoubtedly won friends by his frank and open personal manner, while the charming Roosevelt family group on board in many instances has cut the ice in formal gatherings.

Governor Roosevelt seems to have returned with some advantage over his opponent in the West, and particularly the far West. Nine times out of ten, it is the East which elects presidents. Whether Governor Roosevelt has lost strength in the East while devoting attention to the West, remains to be seen.

Wisconsin Points Way

At Milwaukee Governor Roosevelt stressed Wisconsin's liberal policies, saying in part as follows:

No one who believes in the importance of liberal principles can come to the state of Wisconsin and fail to be deeply impressed by the fact that in your State he is in the presence of great liberal traditions.

It is not the birthplace of liberalism, because the aspirations of this belief are as old as humanity, but no state in the Union has provided so much in the way of demonstration of the practical utility of liberal principles.

In the first place, there is the principle of old party allegiance in its true perspective. None of us will question the use of political parties. They constitute the means of putting shape and form and power into the scattered purposes and ideas of many people.

Taking a New Road

But the essential part of true patriotism, it seems to me, is to be able to set aside such allegiances when deeper principle is involved. All over this country I have been preaching the doctrine that the choice this fall is one which involves a purpose and principle deeper than any party.

It is one which I hope and believe is the fulfillment of the hopes that many persons have held, and I have said repeatedly with most remarkable response, that the Republican who believes in liberal principles, faced by the situation that now exists, cannot fail to see—that he has nothing in common with the blind reactionary spirit that characterizes the present Administration in Washington. This refreshing freedom from the party lock step is a Wisconsin habit. I hope the habit continues.

The second principle you have establish d in Wisconsin through many a heart-breaking campaign, is the principle of an ordered and regulated economic life. Back in the days when your troubles first began, you found it necessary to regulate railroads. There was resistance at first, but in the course of time these corporate bodies found that their real interests lay in a wise and ordered security under sound governmental control.

Question of Power

Since those days you have passed through many phases of this movement and you have learned more recently that the regulation of power, to the end that the public may be properly treated and the investor be assured a reasonable return, is the only solution in this field as it was in the field of railroads many years ago. For what you have done in this respect I congratulate you.

Closely related to this second point is a third—that government not only must protect the rights of the individual by maintaining an interest in economic life, but it must extend the hand of aid and comfort whenever human values are at stake.

This must be done not indiscriminately, not merely sentimentally, but with the ordered exactness of an enlightened humanitarianism. This you have done and done admirably.

Finally, the State of Wisconsin for many years has recognized the fact that in order that human progress may be made, and that government may become truly intelligent and useful, the best of science, the best of intelligent achievement must be made practical, and be put at the disposal of the people.

Educational Development

In the development of your educational system in this State you have realized in a practical way what must have been the ideal toward which Jefferson moved in planning the educational system of Virginia.

The lasting benefit of the great fight which you have waged to establish these principles in the fabric of our national political life will, I am sure, point the way to a final truth. It is a truth which, regardless of temporary victory or defeat, will endure throughout history.

No nation can endure or maintain the happiness of its people unless there is a continuous movement forward, toward a better order and more just benefit of the advantages of civilization.

These principles of liberal thought I hold to be of inestimable human importance. You have done much here in this State to give them human application. I respect you for having believed in them, and worked toward them. They deserve universal application—universal respect.

Technocrats Find Turbine's Energy

(Continued from Page 1)

the industrial and agricultural development of the United States for the last 100 years in terms of production, employment and energy expended. The study is being pursued by the charting of 3000 leading industrial and agricultural products, covering all the fields of human endeavor. Of these products 300 have already been surveyed.

The work of charting is being done by unemployed architects, supplied by the Architect Emergency Relief Committee for a period of eight weeks for each man, at a salary of $15 a week for three days' work. A staff of 30 men is now at work. Columbia University has provided two large rooms for the work, which is showing for each commodity the amount of energy expended each year in production, the number of men employed, working hours, the volume produced and the flow of the finished goods.

Quantitative Measuring

"We are working from the hypothesis that since the only way in which we accomplish any work, whether it be to move a human being, an ox cart, an express train or a telephone message, is through the application of energy," the spokesman for Technocracy explained, "and that therefore our survey involves the application of thermo-dynamics in the operation of the social system, the problem before us is to arrive at a method of quantitative measuring of what happens within the social mechanism. This is the reason it is called an 'energy survey.'

"If this hypothesis is correct, then for the first time in social history we will command an entirely new method for determining social action, whether this involves the building of a railroad in this place or that, or the design of an automobile or a building. Not what we would like to do but what the facts say we must do, will then be the rule. In this new era the problem would be to have a design which would produce the maximum of desired results with a minimum of social cost. The method of quantitative determination will make it possible for us to really know what is going on within the social mechanism instead of making haphazard guesses, and through it we shall be able to avoid fluctuation, which has made it so difficult to operate our social mechanism in the past.

"This fluctuation, caused by guesswork, will never be done away with on the basis of majority opinion, which is the technique of social democracy. It doesn't make any difference whether you arrive by that majority opinion through Communism, Socialism, Fascism or democracy, the results will be equally unsatisfactory. Decisions under our present price system are arrived at, first, as a result of preconceptions of what is good and what is not good, philosophically speaking, and second, by the price system, which makes possible interference control by special groups and at the expense of the social mechanism as a whole."

In two years, the spokesman continued, the group expects to be in a position to present a full report on its findings—in other words, to define the problem. At that point it will have completed its work and the results will be presented to the country for its consideration.

Pointing out that a century ago the per capita utilization of energy in the United States was 2000 calories per day, and that today it is 150,000 calories, this as compared with a per capita total of 60,000 in other countries, he declared that the "problems in America are not comparable to those faced by any other area on the globe. We have moved into a new order of magnitude which does not exist anywhere else on the globe today."

Another "technocrat" in the group stated that we have advanced in speed from that of the ox-cart to that of the airplane and that the pace is steadily increasing.

"Up to 100 years ago," he said, "the human body was the most efficient machine for energy conversion on earth. The advent of technology makes all findings based on human labor irrelevant because the rate of energy conversion of modern machines is many thousand times that of man."

Scouting the idea of wealth in terms of money, Mr. Scott declared that "for the technologist, wealth has a far different definition. It is the conversion of energy into products and services. The more we consume, the wealthier we are."

The present crisis is essentially technological, he pointed out, adding that there is no solution for it but a technical one, worked out along purely scientific lines by men with the engineer's outlook.

"Our charts prove with startling vividness that the impact of technology on the 'price system' is shattering the social structure. The production curve oscillates to the breaking point. When the crisis comes, no palliatives of a political nature will be adequate because the problem is not political, but technical."

American Technology Studied by Chinese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1—To learn how to adapt the technological advances of the United States to the industries of China is the mission of five representatives of the Chinese Government, who are here to begin a two-month inspection of American industrial methods.

Led by Dr. H. H. Kung, a graduate of Yale, the commission consists of Dr. James T. Cheng, a graduate of Northwestern University; Mr. Thomas Tchou, a graduate of Glasgow University, and Mr. Li Tang, commission secretary. Following their study of industry in the United States, the party will go to Europe for three months and then report their conclusions to the Chinese Government.

In discussing China's capacity as a consumer of world goods, Dr. Kung said that by improving the living standards of the 450,000,000 residents of China, a market could be developed for the consumption of the overproduction of other nations.

The construction of more than 16,000 miles of all-weather roads during the past five years, the organization of the Institution of Scientific Management for the study of modern methods and dissemination of information about them, and the special efforts which are being made to assure harmonious relations between employers and employees were cited as outstanding among the signs that the China of today is a progressive and forward-looking nation.

Much credit was given by Mr. Tchou to young Chinese who have studied in universities in the United States and Europe. He said that their return to China and their devotion to its progress had meant not only material advance but has done much to establish friendliness between China and other nations.

Board Opens Bids On War-Time Ships

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Shipping Board yesterday received bids for 124 obsolete war-time vessels to be dismantled and scrapped. Under one proposition requiring the successful bidder to scrap them at his own expense and to divide the profits on a 50-50 basis with the board, the following bids were received:

Southern Ship Yard Corporation, Newport News, Va., bids for 70 vessels located at Norfolk, $8.10 per gross ton of recoverable material; Boston Iron & Metal Company of Baltimore, bid $6 per gross ton of recoverable material for the entire 124 vessels; Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, Chester, Penna., bid $5 per steel ton of recoverable material for 14 vessels located at Philadelphia.

Under a second proposition requiring the successful bidder to scrap the vessels and pay the board the amount bid, based on the recoverable material, the following bids were received: Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, $30,000 for the 14 vessel at Philadelphia; Union Shipbuilding Company of Baltimore $1.06 per gross ton of recoverable material in the 124 vessels; Boston Iron & Metal Company $1.51 per gross ton of recoverable material in the 124 vessels.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

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CUSTER'S

FISH & POULTRY MARKET
QUALITY *SERVICE*
20 WALL STREET Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

FORT MYERS

MONARCH
Food Products
"The Big Cash Store"
R. A. HENDERSON & SON
Ft. Myers, Florida

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M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.

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Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods

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THE STORE ACCOMMODATING IN THE HEART OF JACKSONVILLE

Complete Stocks of the Nationally Known Fine

Kickernick Underthings

for Women and Children

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
WHIDDONS
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocer"
"THERE IS ONE NEAR YOU"
38 STORES IN JACKSONVILLE
Best Prices—Service Coupons

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
AT
PIGGLY WIGGLY
WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF

EVERYTHING for the home and for each member of the family.

Cohen Brothers

STERLING E. SMITH
Formerly with Greenleaf & Crosby 30 Years
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DISTINCTIVE—INDIVIDUAL
WINDSOR HOTEL
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TO HELP YOU

If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Miami 32445

TANNER GROCERY STORES

"Where the best costs less"

1753 Northeast Second Avenue
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MONARCH
Food Products
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Groceries—Meats—Vegetables
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General repairing, ignition, generator, starter and battery service.

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THE
ROUND TABLE
"The House of Friendliness"
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HOME COOKED MEALS
Special accommodations for room and board
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1776 N. E. 2nd Court Phone 2-1848
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Orlando Steam Laundry

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Cleaners—Dyers
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PHONE 3176

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37 Years of Service in Orlando
"QUALITY DID IT"
Two Stores: Orlando & Daytona Beach

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General Insurance Real Estate

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BROKERS

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Taste the Difference in

OLEANDER ICE CREAM

Retail Stores in
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
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ST. PETERSBURG

ARTHUR G. RUSSELL
M. E. APPLETON, *Associate*
Real Estate, Investments and Rentals
Office 17 Pennflora Arcade Office Phone 4745
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We have listed with us several beautifully furnished comfortable homes ready for you to step right into and enjoy a winter season, in sunny St. Petersburg. *Correspondence solicited.*

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WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANING
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"We Strive to Do the Impossible—Please Everybody"

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry

CHARLES S. UNGER, *Manager*
Established 1910
Shoes dyed any color
408 TAMPA STREET
Quality Material—Honest Service
Phone M-1278 TAMPA, FLORIDA

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South Florida's Greatest Home Owned Food Institution

A STORE IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

Keep Smiling

BLUE BUNNY SERVICE STATION

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Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast

Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
PASTEURIZED PRODUCTS
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
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ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

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WEST PALM BEACH
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Old Dutch Cleanser
buy from
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J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know

Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories

PEACHTREE AT CAIN

EAGER & SIMPSON CORSET SHOP

Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear

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DRY CLEANING — May's — DYEING
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An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
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BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
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for Schools, Churches and Residences.
We sell, install and repair
Warm Air Furnaces

Chas. N. Walker Roofing Co.

"We Top 'Em All"
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Washing, Lubricating, Repairing
Texaco Products
Free Parking for Customers
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We are prepared to model your new Fall Hat adaptable to your individuality of French Felt at 5.00 and up, rendering the so well-known "Tipp's" Service.

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
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Telephone: 9-6236 8-12 a. m. daily

UTOPIA CLEANERS DYERS
MAIN OFFICE, Phone 3-4221
1422 10TH AVENUE SOUTH

REPUBLIC COKE

We solicit inquiries for both domestic and industrial coke.

Republic Steel Corp.
Birmingham, Ala. Phone 3-4149

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENCIES WANTED

TO MANUFACTURERS
Electric Motors, Refrigeration, Crude Oil Engines
We are interested in securing sole agencies covering the Dominion of New Zealand for the above lines.
WARREN ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
60-62 Hobson Street
AUCKLAND, N. Z.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful 21-folder Christmas Greeting Assortment. Everyday Assortment. Gift Wrappings; no experience necessary; large profit; samples on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-11, Fitchburg, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $1500 to $25,000. If the undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 12 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOUSES TO LET

AVAILABLE October-June in Florida's exclusive colony, 11-room fine residence, 3 baths, enclosed patio, double garage, chauffeur's quarters; fully furnished; adjacent private golf course, bathing beach; references. For particulars inquire ALEX MacWILLIAM, Riomar, Vero Beach, Florida.

REAL ESTATE

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—HAROLD O. WRIGHT CO.—Rentals, sales, property management, monthly reports for local and non-resident owners; 8439 SUNSET BLVD. Bonded Service. CR. 4101.

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HOSIERY, LINGERIE
Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
HELIX, 213 4th Ave., New York City

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH

Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS. DRY CLEANING CO.
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19 EAST BROUGHTON ST. Tel. 2-1929

ARCH PRESERVER and MATRIX SHOES

Now Showing Fall Styles Dresses, Coats, Hats

LADY JANE SHOP

23 BROUGHTON STREET, EAST

THOMAS A. JONES CO.

Complete Outfitters for Men and Boys
Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
Stetson Hats, Interwoven Socks
Eighteen East Broughton St.
Savannah, Ga.

"Say it with Flowers"
RICHARDSON'S
FLORIST
Bull and Liberty Sts., Savannah, Ga

Lindsay & Morgan Co.

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G. E. Electric Refrigerators

The STAR LAUNDRY
FAMILY WASHING
ROUGH DRY
Bay and Barnard Sts. Phone 5113

1402-20 E. BROAD ST. Telephone 3-2817
POLAR BEAR ICE and COAL COMPANY
W. D. GARVIN, Proprietor
Savannah's Own Ice Factory

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ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
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Dry Cleansing
Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
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Wholesale and Retail Ice
Refrigeration for Perishables.
HIGH CLASS COAL
Office, 24 SOUTH MARKET STREET

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Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets

P. O. Box 292 Dial Phone 2-0533
Charles W. Christian Co.
Heating and Ventilating
Engineers and Contractors

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READING

The Most Popular of All Desserts Come From the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
Under Crystal Restaurant Management
537 PENN STREET READING, PA.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ENGINEER, scientist, 17 years' experience electrical, radio, television development; technical initiative, analytical and executive abilities; knowledge principal European languages; seeks position here or abroad. Write Box N-9, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Practical millman, unusual experience, desires work as superintendent, estimator or detailer and biller of special architectural wood work or stock millwork; will consider good proposition anywhere. HUET, 1018 McLemore.

STAMPS FOR SALE

DISARMAMENT League, Int. Labour Bureau, Juventute, called the children's stamps; Air Mails, etc., of Switzerland and Liechtenstein stamps; lists free. J. R. FLOGERZI, 65 Marktgasse, Berne, Switzerland.

TO LET—FURNISHED

WEST NEWTON HILL, 9 miles from Boston—House of 10 rooms, 3 baths, oil heat, gas range, all modern equipment, extensive library, attractive grounds, 2-car garage. This is a home, not merely a house. Will let for 6 to 12 months. Experienced and reliable general maid will remain if desired. Telephone owner, days, Hubbard 3743, evenings West Newton 0136.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOMPANISTS

EXPERIENCED piano accompanist. Telephone Kenmore 8187-5898. Studio located at 30 Huntington Ave., Boston, Room 324. Tuesday and Friday 8-9 p. m.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS earn excellent commission selling hosiery, lingerie and high grade Christmas Cards from your home or office; your own hosiery as bonus. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer St., Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

370 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
APARTMENTS AT
THE ELIOT
offer
A Home Atmosphere
Convenience of Location
A Reasonable Rental Charge
Modern Fireproof Construction
Elimination of Needless Household Cares
Dining Room Excellent Food
HENDERSON & ROSS
Office—370 Commonwealth Avenue
Commonwealth 1484
209 Washington Street, Boston
Lafayette 5650
1320 Beacon Street, Brookline
Aspinwall 5500

Apartments Unfurnished

Change of residence makes it necessary to sublet 7-room apartment in Longwood Towers. A sacrifice of $180 a month off the price of $450 at which it is leased will be made. The apartment has seven large rooms on the front, four baths, and the rooms are divided as follows: Three chambers, one kitchen with refrigeration, dining room, exceptionally large living room and study. Apartment is available immediately. Lease runs to September, 1933. To see apartment call Mr. Babcock at The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Was $95
Now $80
5-ROOM heated apartment in beautiful modern building of Old English architecture; short walk across college yard to Harvard Sq.; free refrigeration, fireplace, ultra-modern, white kitchen. University 0477, weekdays.

Tetlow Hall Apartments

Corner of Evansway and Tetlow Street; 1 minute to Huntington Ave. car line, 10 minutes to Boylston Street Subway; concessions for October; sunny, airy, abundant heat and hot water, excellent janitor service, fine tenants; rents to suit pocketbook of present times; suite of immense living room, alcove bedroom with window, kitchenette and bath, furnished or unfurnished; also exceptional 2-room suite, overlooking campus grounds and open space; to see is to appreciate these. Phone Regent 6385, or Longwood 8546.

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Heated 3, 4 or 6 rooms, sunny corner house, instantaneous hot water, electric refrigeration, fireplace; very desirable; 2 minutes to 2 car lines; reasonable. Arl. 2580.

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements, convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave. Boston Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

BACK BAY BOSTON
1, 4, 5-ROOM SUITES unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Auburn Road. Commonwealth 4740.

BOSTON Back Bay, 1-3-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts. modern improvements. Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 6317.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Large 3-room heated apartment, first floor of owner's home, for 2 persons or small family; porch. Frigidaire; garage available. 49 Dana St. Porter 4062.

FURNISHED
DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to The Mother Church. $50 and $55
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway Street, Boston KEN. 0482

Next Door to Harvard Club
370 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
Furnished Apartment to Sublet
Most attractive one room furnished apartment now available at reasonable rental charge; most modern appointments, Pullman kitchenette, tile bath and shower; exceptional convenience of location. Call Commonwealth 1484, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

NEW YORK CITY (Grand Central District)—Bright bedroom, furnished, twin beds, in modern apartment; cheerful surroundings. Telephone forenoons, Vanderbilt 3-8349.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

LUDLOW-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.—Attractive 5-room, outside apartment, sun porch; near excellent schools, transit, stores; $105. 9 Franklin Avenue. Telephone evenings, Yonkers 9274-J.

N. Y. C., 175 Macdougal St., near Washington Square—Extra large front room, tastefully furnished including radio, 2 large closets, private bath, maid service; bus, elevated, subway. Chelsea 2-5784.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

JERSEY CITY, N. J., 321 Fairmount Ave.—2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, reasonable, electric refrigeration. Apply SUPT. Phone Bergen 3-0043.

LUDLOW-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.—Attractive 5-room, outside apartment, sun porch; near excellent schools, transit, stores; $85. 9 Franklin Avenue. Telephone evenings, Yonkers 9274-J.

Maximum Comfort at Minimum Rental

If you desire an apartment in carefully restricted buildings, where every apartment is a home, then you should inspect these newly renovated modern 1-2-3-room apartments with every convenience overlooking the beautiful Fenway; ranging in price from $30 to $65 a month; adults only; unquestionable references given and required. Apply at offices at 1191 Boylston St. or 131 Audubon Road, Boston. Under the management and personal supervision of RALPH P. EVANS. COMmonwealth 5500.

NEW YORK CITY, 75 WEST 190TH STREET
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
1 block from new Christian Science church
2-3-4-5-6 ROOMS
Owned and Managed by WM. M. MOORE

NEW YORK CITY, 54 West 10th St., near Fifth Ave.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, porch overlooking garden, fireplace; near subway, bus and "L." Telephone Gramercy 5-2065.

PLEASANT apartments, 23-27 St. Stephen St.—5 rooms and alcove; convenient to The Mother Church. Call RALPH PATTERSON, Kenmore 8187.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

ACE TEXTILE WEAVERS
Damages, Moth Holes Burns and Tears
REWOVEN INVISIBLY ALL MATERIALS
3M West St., Boston, Room 310 Hancock 2674

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HOME in the country for two or three children; swimming, skating and other sports in season; good school available; scientific care; rates very reasonable; location among the beautiful hills of Connecticut. Address "POND-WOOD," Ridgefield, Conn.

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S. ERMAN Successor to W. S. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
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CHRISTMAS CARDS

SELL high quality, big value, combination box offers; good commission. COPLEY PRODUCTS, Room 807, 470 Stuart St., Boston.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

DRESSMAKING

MAKING and altering new frocks and remodeling old ones are helpful missions that Ruth Cutler performs for very moderate prices. RUTH G. CUTLER, 36 West St., Room 310, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers, 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, New York City.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

EQUITABLY with or without compensation, will intelligently care for property outside New York City, within 70 miles, in exchange for home thereon until spring; references exchanged. Write Box H-44, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

FLOORING

LAY NEW OAK FLOORS NOW
THINK OF IT! Flooring costs only $3 to $10 per room. Call and see samples or phone Ken. 8030. McCONNELL CO., 91 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED — MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Reliable single man able make own repairs; references necessary; will consider couple if wife is experienced chambermaid, personal maid. Telephone evenings after 7:30, MRS. WILLIAM BARRETT, Milton Rd., Rye, N. Y. Phone Rye 75.

HELP WANTED —WOMEN

GENERAL maid, Christian Scientist preferred, for family of 3; must be clean, willing worker; moderate wage. Needham 0673-W, Needham, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BRIGHTON, MASS., 58 Lake Street—Pleasant home for those needing rest or study; attention if desired. Stadium 8819.

HOUSES TO LET

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, MASS.—Exclusive residential section, 8 rooms, 3 fireplaces, completely renovated, all improvements, garage, $65. MORSE & FARMER, Univ. 7828.

FOR one or two business men, a small furnished house to let, owner to be retained as housekeeper, 10 miles from Boston, near center of town; references required; to be seen by appointment. Address Box E-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Boston—188 W. Brookline St.
12 rooms, excellent repair. Call Beacon 2430, L. C. SMITH, Room 507.

MOVING AND STORAGE

ALL details arranged for shipping your HOUSEHOLD GOODS or AUTO between ATLANTIC and PACIFIC COAST points in THRU freight cars at LOW RATES.
EMPIRE FREIGHT CO.
93 Huntington Avenue. Ken. 4435, Boston

BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving; reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation 9 Elm St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 5686

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 559 Huntington Ave., Boston, Gar. 5181, Univ. 3795-W.

WARNER CO.
MOVING - PACKING - SHIPPING — STORING of household effects. Local or long distance
"Who moves you is just as important as where you move."
10 RAWLEY PLACE, BOSTON LIBERTY 8878

ORGAN TUNING

ORGAN MAINTENANCE
Tuning, Repairing, Electric Action Installed, Chimes.
LOUIS F. MOHR & CO., 2899 Valentine Ave., New York City. Tel. Se. 3-5628, Night and Day. "Organs Properly Maintained Mean Better Music"

REED ORGANS tuned and repaired. GEO. W. SIMPSON, 6 Brattle Terrace, Arlington, Mass. Arlington 1829-M.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7876

REAL ESTATE

SOUTH WEYMOUTH, MASS. — Modern single house, $12,000; 9 rooms, living room, library with fireplace, gumwood paneled dining room, sun parlor, general room, bookcases in arch, 3 chambers, kitchen, pantry, breakfast nook, tile bath, oak and rubber floors, Silent Automatic burner, hot water heat, 1-car garage, tennis court, beautiful grounds, flower garden, fruit trees, lot 67x210, 14,000 feet; must be seen to appreciate. At 31 Park Ave., Route 128. Owner leaving State. Telephone Weymouth 1760-M.

FOR SALE, on Ocean Front, Hollywood, Florida, detached bungalow, fully furnished, modern conveniences, garage and servants' quarters; glorious, peaceful location; bathing, boating, fishing; price $12,000 cash; profitable investment. Write SULLIVAN, Box 388, Hollywood, Florida.

For Sale or Rent Furnished

Best section West Roxbury, 9 rooms, large sun parlor, sleeping porch, oil burner, hot water, garage; very desirable home. Phone Parkway 0084 or address Box G-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—Groton, Mass.
Furnished 5-room cottage, provision for more rooms if desired, 180-foot frontage on lake; modern improvements, large porch, screened and glassed; motor boat; exclusive neighborhood; moderately priced. E. J. R., 44 Chester St., Somerville.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 176 Huntington Ave., The Ilkley—Nicely furnished double room with hot and cold water; reasonable; near Christian Science church. Commonwealth 8567. MRS. PARKER.

BOSTON, 242 Massachusetts Ave., Suite 2—Two sunny rooms, single and double, near The Mother Church; $6 and $8. Phone Commonwealth 4631.

BOSTON—Room and apartment for housekeeping, elevator. Mrs. Crankshaw, 8 Cumberland St., Apt. 18. Tel. before noon or after 8 p. m., Ken. 9854.

BOSTON, MASS.—Large unfurnished sunny outside room. Telephone Comm. 3181, Apt. 709.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Double room with bath, kitchen privileges; small room on front with running water; comfortable; central.

BOSTON—Clean, comfortable rooms; rents reasonable; permanent people desired; tourists welcome, at MISS BROWNE'S, 185 Huntington Ave. Com. 9551.

BOSTON, 156 Bay State Rd.—A very desirable sunny room, next to bath, in private home, for gentlemen. Phone Kenmore 2379.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautiful, newly furnished rooms, 2 baths; select neighborhood, off Beacon St.; $5 up. 29 Summit Ave., Longwood 0856.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1 Winchester St., Suite 1—Large, pleasant front room with alcove; near Coolidge Corner; quiet, convenient. Asp. 5155.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms in house with home atmosphere, automatic heat and hot water. Long. 8715.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 33 Manchester Rd.—Large furnished room in private family; also suitable for 2 gentlemen. Tel. Asp. 3399.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1083 Beacon St.—Attractive steam heated rooms; homelike atmosphere; reasonable; parking. Long 8702.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 83 Perry St.—Quiet room with small family; plenty heat and hot water; near schools. Longwood 6456.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Private suite, 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; also 1 room suite; garage. Regent 1332.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Two spacious rooms and bath in well-appointed house for 1 or 2 persons, extra large closets, fireplace, real home cooking, first-class service, garage. Box G-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Road—Furnished room, twin beds, hot water; 2 minutes B. M. T.; in very quiet home. Phone Bu. 3-3453.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Furnished room with private family; modern improvements; exclusive residential section. 902 E. 8th St. Phone Navarre 8-2447.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1757 Euclid, near 18th and Col. Road—Second floor front, also single room, conveniences, homelike; reasonable.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 339 Commonwealth Ave.—Attractive sunny rooms, excellent table; outside guests taken luncheon and dinner; very low rates.

BOSTON, MASS., 39 St. Botolph St., Delby House—Newly furnished rooms, excellent table; reasonable rates by week. Circle 6336.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT-COMPANION, housework or care of children; good plain cook; former school teacher; Christian Scientists preferred; references exchanged. E. B. RIDLEY, 39 Richardson St., Woodfords, Me.

BOOKKEEPER-OFFICE MANAGER-RECEPTIONIST—Good experience; fine references; permanent or temporary. Box G-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPETENT woman desires position as working housekeeper; excellent references. Box E-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COOK, German, private and tea room experience or care for home. Write Box D-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED cook, good housekeeper, German, desires position; Christian Scientists preferred; best references. Box E-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED colored woman wishes work, part time or weekly; Christian Scientist preferred; good references. Tel. Edgecombe 4-2306, New York City.

WANTED—By woman of refinement and ability, position of hostess, companion or housekeeper where other help is maintained; would travel; references. G-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman desires sales position or light household work with elderly persons or couple with older child. Box G-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman with several years' experience as executive secretary desires position; drives car. Comm. 8683, 506 Beacon St., Boston.

YOUNG lady, 8 years' driving experience, desires position as driver or teacher; references. Call Tal. 9770, 86 Lyndhurst St., Dorchester, Mass.

YOUNG woman, 3 years' experience, desires position as stenographer or bookkeeper in Boston or vicinity; capable, conscientious; excellent references. MISS E. HARVIE, 14 Pearl St., Natick, Mass. Natick 748 W.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

JEAN WILLARD
PIANIST AND TEACHER
Home Studio, 41 Bowdoin St., Cambridge, Mass.

LEARN HOW TO SING
the Hymns in the new Christian Science Hymnal. Carnegie Hall, New York City; 1729 Caton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone JANET WILLIAMS, Bu. 4-0425.

PIANO and HARMONY
in private or class instruction. Classes in rhythm and music appreciation.
KATE MARION CHAPIN
1350 Commonwealth Ave., Allston, Mass.
Telephone Aspinwall 0967.

WEARING APPAREL

Spencer Corsets
If you want a corset to be comfortable, fit properly, wear well, make you look and feel your best, try a SPENCER. Measurement for proper fitting taken in the privacy of your own home. EVA W. BROWNING, Registered Corsetier, 54 Forsyth St., Boston, Com. 1651.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS, rewiring; wood, metal and roll; Tontine shades. Norge electric refrigerators. HOMF SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.)

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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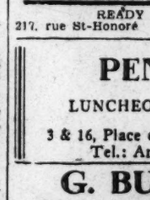

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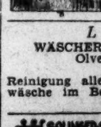
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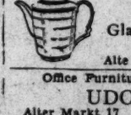
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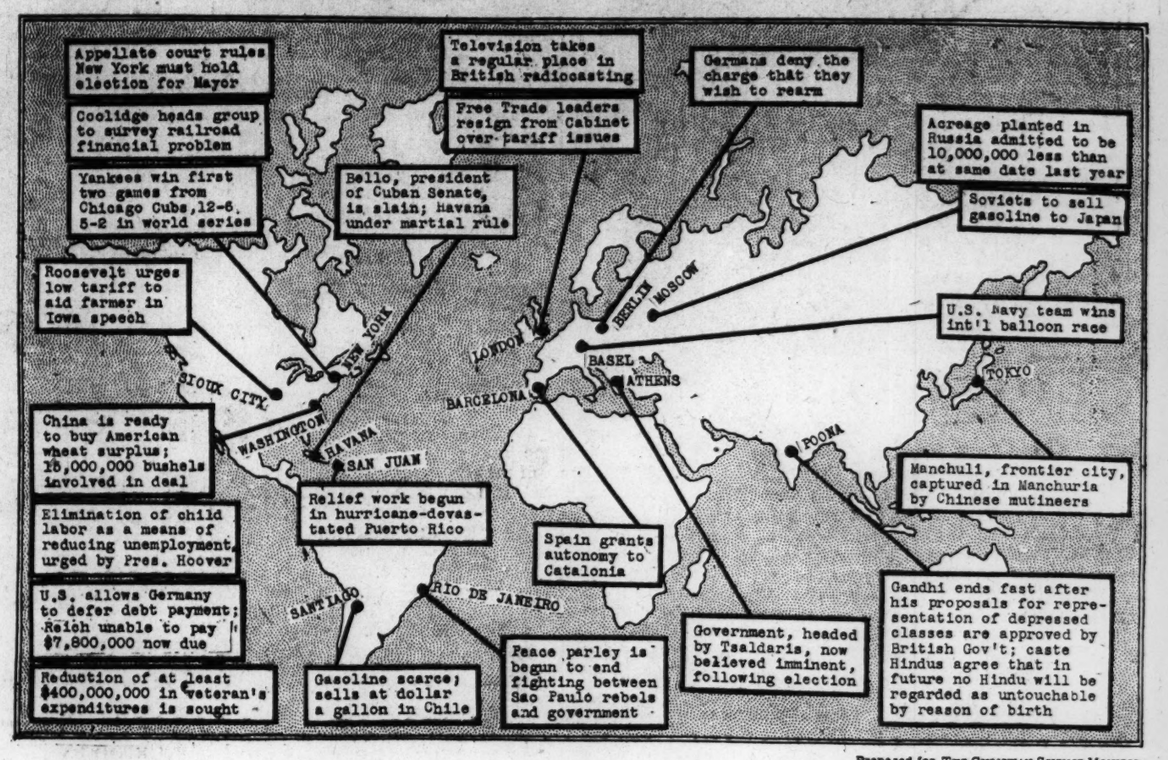
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Appellate court rules New York must hold election for Mayor
Coolidge heads group to survey railroad financial problem
Yankees win first two games from Chicago Cubs, 12-6, 5-2 in world series
Roosevelt urges low tariff to aid farmer in Iowa speech
China is ready to buy American wheat surplus; 15,000,000 bushels involved in deal
Elimination of child labor as a means of reducing unemployment, urged by Pres. Hoover
U.S. allows Germany to defer debt payment; Reich unable to pay $7,800,000 now due
Reduction of at least $400,000,000 in veteran's expenditures is sought
Television takes a regular place in British radiocasting
Free Trade leaders resign from Cabinet over tariff issues
Bello, president of Cuban Senate, is slain; Havana under martial rule
Relief work begun in hurricane-devastated Puerto Rico
Gasoline scarce; sells at dollar a gallon in Chile
Germans deny the charge that they wish to rearm
Acreage planted in Russia admitted to be 10,000,000 less than at same date last year
Soviets to sell gasoline to Japan
U.S. Navy team wins int'l balloon race
Spain grants autonomy to Catalonia
Peace parley is begun to end fighting between Sao Paulo rebels and government
Government, headed by Tsaldaris, now believed imminent, following election
Manchuli, frontier city, captured in Manchuria by Chinese mutineers
Gandhi ends fast after his proposals for representation of depressed classes are approved by British Gov't; caste Hindus agree that in future no Hindu will be regarded as untouchable by reason of birth
SIOUX CITY
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WASHINGTON
HAVANA
SAN JUAN
SANTIAGO
RIO DE JANEIRO
LONDON
BERLIN
MOSCOW
BASEL
ATHENS
BARCELONA
POONA
TOKYO

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All Nature

Crocodile

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HAVE heard of plagues of grasshoppers, frogs, etc., but few, perhaps, have heard of the great horde of crocodiles which overran a native village in Africa several years ago, temporarily driving out the inhabitants and wrecking almost the entire village. Ordinarily, crocodiles do not behave in this manner but in the dry season, when the rivers and pools which form their natural habitats dry up, they frequently make long migrations cross-country in search of better living conditions. During extreme heat many æstivate or become inactive, this state of dormancy lasting as long as the heat lasts. In regions having cold weather they hibernate.

Crocodiles, being reptiles, lay eggs. Sometimes they lay as many as 75 or 100, though the lower figure is perhaps average. Swimming lazily along with powerful strokes of the flattened tail, the mother reptile seeks out a quiet sunny beach, where she digs a hole about two feet deep and deposits the white, oval, thickly shelled eggs for the sun to hatch. Incubation is never helped along by either parent. Young crocodiles break the shell with their snout, which is fitted with a small sharp tooth for this special purpose. (This is lost soon afterward). When the nest is a live mass of tiny crocodiles the mother scoops off the surface sand and leads the youngsters to water, where they soon learn to look after themselves.

There may be aggressive crocodiles which attack men, but the opposite is more often true, for they seem to sense that crocodile hides are valued for the leather, which finds a ready market. Consequently they are more often shy and retiring than dangerous.

Perhaps their greatest friend is the faithful ziczac, a small plover which does away with the necessity of furnishing crocodiles with toothbrushes. These birds are always to be found wherever crocodiles lie basking in the sun with mouth opened wide, its usual position. The parasites which hide between the teeth make good pickings, and in exchange for this ready table which the reptiles reserve for these birds alone, the ziczac utters its peculiar cry from which it derives its name, giving the alarm at the approach of danger.

Crocodiles are found only in Africa and in southern Asia as far as China. Alligators make their home in the Americas. Both have common ancestors whose remains are found as far back as the Jurassic period, a time when reptiles were the predominating animals on earth and mammals were yet to come.

The tree which Mrs. C. R. W. of Washington, Iowa, inquires about is the common American Elm (Ulmus Americana). The leaves are larger than usual.

Brevities

Humorist: A publisher states that whistling errand boys do much to popularize a new song. "Popularize" doesn't seem quite the right word, somehow.

El Paso World News: It's a wise stock nowadays that knows its own par.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Geographical Puzzle:

HOLLAND	CANALS
SCOTLAND	LAKES
EGYPT	DESERTS
UNITED STATES	PRAIRIES
RUSSIA	STEPPES
SWITZERLAND	MOUNTAINS
ARGENTINA	PAMPAS
NORWAY	FIORDS

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THINK truly, and thy thoughts
Shall the world's famine feed;
Speak truly and each word of thine
Shall be a fruitful seed;
Live truly, and thy life shall be
A great and noble creed.

—HORATIUS BONAR.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

2

The speaker said that it was the duty of every citizen to make a careful study of the issues before they vote, "It is a shame," he said "that people do not know who and what they are voting for".

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor. Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

In Lighter Vein

Humorist

"Yes, I drive a sports car, but I didn't bring it down here. I rather wanted a rest from it." (Inset: The sports car).

System

The most effective political system of which I have ever heard flourished in the ancient days when the Southern Pacific bossed California politics.

They had two legislative reading clerks who solemnly droned out the wording of the various bills. If the clerk with the red necktie read the bill, all the boys who could see voted "Aye"; if the blue-necktie clerk read it, they voted "No."

It saved a lot of time and spared the world many endless miles of punk oratory.—*Harry Carr, in the Los Angeles Times.*

Aha!

The comedian smiled roguishly. "When," he said, loudly, "is an actor not an actor?"

"Nine times out of ten," retorted someone in the gallery.

—Or Renumerative!

Mrs. Miggs (to husband, who for 25 years has been unpaid secretary of Savings Club): "It's all very well 'aving an 'obby, but a man with more sense would 'ave got one that was more ludicrous."—*Tit-Bits.*

No Sketch Needed

Storekeeper: "Shall I draw the chicken for you, madam?"

Young Bride: "No, thank you. Your description is quite sufficient."—*Motor Trader.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Thy youth is renewed like the eagle's" in Psalms 103: 5 (S. R.)—Eagles are noted among birds for their longevity. A commentator, referring to this passage, says that "the strength of eagles seems to indicate perpetual youth."

"I AM THAT I AM" in Exodus 3: 14 (S. R.)—These words translate Hebrew forms which we would pronounce *eh-yeh' ash-er' eh-yeh'*. According to the lights of translators, this has been rendered in a number of ways, but the fundamental thought of eternal being and causative existence pervades them all. One scholar reads it, "I am THE BEING," but the rendering in the Authorized Version is eminently inspired and satisfactory.

"Put now thine hand into thy bosom" in Exodus 4: 6—Scofield comments: "The heart ('bosom') stands for what we are, the hand for what we do. What we are, that ultimately we do." This may suggest to some the familiar passage, "As he thinketh in his heart, so is he" (Proverbs 23: 7).

Transgression—*Trans-*, not *tranz-*.

Blasphemeth—Accent the second syllable, not the first.

Scriptural, Scriptures—Avoid so far as possible the tendency to palatalize the second syllable into *choor*. In formal public reading it should be sounded *tur* (*u* as in *unite*). Although the second syllable of this word is not emphasized—the *u* therefore being "quick-long" instead of long—the difficulty of sounding *u* after *t* will fade with a little practice with "centurion" (no one pronounces that word *sen-choo'-rih-un*).

Illusion—Long *u*, not *oo*, *ih-lu'-zhun* (*i* short, second *u* as in *circus*).

Bade—The past tense of "bid" ("She bade him come") is sounded with short *a* as in *bat, bad*.

Privilege—Avoid ending it *-a-lij*. Sound the word *priv'-ih-lej* (vowels short).

Physical, material, spiritual—Attention is directed to the last vowel: *fiz'-ih-kal, ma-te'-ri-al, spir'-it-u-al*. This *a* appears in *sylvan, vacant, breakfast, madam*, etc. Webster's admits that this *a* is "more or less obscured in ordinary speech," adding that "it is only in formal speaking that the full quality *a* in *at* is brought out. We trust that this *a* will never receive prominence, but we hope that it will sound more like short *a* than like short *u*.

Necessarily—A Reader in Kentucky asks that we remind those who read in public that this word is not accented on the third syllable. The only emphasis is on the first syllable, but the *a* is to be sounded as in *chaotic*, *nes'-eh-say-rih-ly*, not *nes-es-ser'-uh-ly*.

What They Say

Coolidge Speaks

"When men in public office have to meet a crisis which they did not themselves in any way create, the measure of the credit or blame which should attach to such officeholders is not the intensity of the crisis, nor the danger or damage that results from it, but the manner in which they may meet it and the remedies which they apply to it."—*Calvin Coolidge.*

The Best Work

"The best work in the world is that done not for money, nor necessity, but for fun."—*Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vancouver, B. C.

PATSY is the older of two children whose father passed on about three years ago. Her mother works in a store, but does not earn enough to pay the rent and feed and clothe the little family. Although only 12 years of age, Patsy is already an expert saleswoman. She has found many customers for her magazines. In addition she sells small pots and pans and anything else she can.

It was while the child was thus engaged that the writer met her and was much impressed by the happy manner in which she presented her wares. Patsy did not give a "hard-luck" story. She said "Good morning" courteously and proceeded in a businesslike way to point out the remarkably fine qualities of the thing she had for sale.

The writer could not purchase anything at the time and told the child so. There was no aggressiveness or argument in the smile she received from the little girl, who said, "Very well, thank you, but may I call again and will you please state a time when it would be convenient?"

The writer set a time and proceeded to find out about this child whose manner was years beyond her apparent age. She found that Patsy clothed herself and her five-year-old sister with the money earned. She also found that the two children were industrious little housekeepers, getting up early to wash the dishes, make the beds, sweep the floors, etc., for Mother had to work very hard at the store and they must save her many steps.

In addition to her businesslike manner, Patsy has a generous heart. She is continually on the lookout to give aid to those less fortunate than she. One day she came to the writer for some old clothes, explaining that she had friends who had to live in a tent and didn't have money to buy clothes.

But Patsy's loving efforts are returned. Last year, when the mother of the family had given up hopes of there being any Christmas for her children, Patsy's friends and customers got together to do something. In consequence, it was the happiest Christmas the children had ever had and the hampers contained enough to keep them for many weeks. The writer visited them Christmas Eve and was astonished and happy to see a room literally filled with toys and good things. No children in Vancouver could have fared better. The words of that fine promise were indeed fulfilled, "Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure . . . and running over."

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Rather than wait for business to come to him, an Alliance (Ohio) blacksmith has equipped a truck as a blacksmith shop and rolls out into the country after business?

Business conditions in 1931 didn't deter Americans from getting married, figures showing that 1,060,095 ceremonies were performed during the year?

Prof. Auguste Piccard and Max Cosyns reached a height of 16,201 meters (10 miles 117 yards) in the balloon ascension of Aug. 18, 1932?

The manufacture of silk bank notes to reduce silk stocks has been suggested in Japan?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

The Tariff and the Farmer

WHEN he talks about the Hawley-Smoot tariff—and particularly when he talks about it to farmers, as he did at Sioux City—Governor Roosevelt is striking at the biggest chink in Republican armor.

Revision of the tariff was proposed as a measure of farm relief in the campaign of 1928. It was never an entirely frank or very practicable project. The only revision which would have helped the American farmer was an increase of duties on farm products that would have permitted an increase in their price. Moreover, the only products which could be thus protected were those which are absorbed by the home market. Ordinarily crops like cotton and wheat cannot be protected. Their price is roughly fixed by what the surplus which must be exported will bring in foreign markets.

Thus the plan to use the tariff to help the farmer was handicapped to start with. However, a special session of Congress was called and higher duties were placed on many farm products. Some were effective. But at the same time the entire roster of tariffs on manufactured goods was opened up and in the end the great majority of increases were upon goods which the farmer must buy.

Thus when the Hawley-Smoot bill was complete, tariff tinkering as a means of farm relief had left the farmer relatively in a worse position than ever.

President Hoover felt that some of the rates were too high and signed the bill with the hope that they might be rectified by the tariff commission. So far this hope has been largely disappointed.

The Republican Party must bear the chief blame for the Hawley-Smoot tariff. It could not have been passed without Democratic votes, but it could never have got started without Republican votes. The final division was: In the House of Representatives, 208 Republicans for the bill, 20 against, with 14 Democrats for the bill, and 132 against. In the Senate, 39 Republicans for the bill, 11 against, with 5 Democrats for the bill and 30 against.

But in the most recent tariff logrolling—the increases on lumber, oil, copper and coal in the new tax bill—Democrats had an important share. And the Democratic platform does not declare flatly for reductions, but advocates a "competitive tariff," apparently meaning one so delicately adjusted as to let foreign goods flow into the United States but not flood it. Mr. Roosevelt himself shows that to have been the ideal sought by Republicans through the tariff commission.

It is far from proven that the Hawley-Smoot bill caused the general indulgence in tariff tinkering which has afflicted the world in the last three years. Some countries may have raised their walls in retaliation, but others did it because they needed revenues. Moreover, the movement toward economic nationalism had started before 1930 and would have proceeded even without fresh American impetus.

Mr. Roosevelt also assumes too much in holding the tariff responsible for the vast decline in American trade. Much of that drop was due to the cessation of American loans abroad. And the closest students of present difficulties believe that overproduction and general economic maladjustment would have greatly curtailed commerce regardless of tariffs.

But the Democratic candidate is on sound ground when he says that the tariff hits the farmer from two sides; reducing his market abroad because his customers cannot sell their goods in America, and increasing the prices of manufactures he must buy. The problem is how to get the tariff down again. Mr. Roosevelt's proposal to let Congress vote on one commodity at a time might be worth trying as a preventive of logrolling—if Congress would really try it. And his general pronouncement in favor of reciprocal agreements looks in the most hopeful direction for tariff reform.

Yet the Governor is far from detailed in elucidation of that plan. He says nothing about how the obstacle of most-favored-nation treaties can be overcome. Nor does he explain how his insistence that other nations shall not dictate American tariff policy can be reconciled with reciprocal agreements. Above all, he gives little specific promise of what he would or could do as President to relieve the farmer from burdens imposed by excessive tariffs.

Snowden of Yorkshire

LORD BALFOUR loved to talk about the "particularism" of the English counties. He did not mean the "particularism" that demands self-determination, nor yet the "localism" that, in John Stuart Mill's phrase, is "the bane of improvement." He meant the personal and social characteristics that add variety and the spice that comes from variety to the national stock. One such variant in England is the Yorkshire strain, of which Viscount Snowden is an offshoot, salient and unmistakable. Unlike Asquith, on whom a Balliol education had a more enduring influence than his Yorkshire background, he never wore off his county.

This county of the broad acres contains a folk as bleak among themselves as their own hills and dales and bleaker in their contacts with strangers. Loath to make friends, when they do make them, they bind them to their hearts with hoops of steel. Only one thing can then break through the bond—a conflict of conviction. Mrs. Gaskell has depicted these attributes in her classic life of Charlotte Brontë, and she might well have chosen Philip Snowden as a model. In the House of Commons his smile was always wintry, especially when turned on Winston Churchill, and his friendships few. But those who got past the grim portals of his intimacy entered a warm haven of reciprocity. One of these was Ramsay MacDonald.

Side by side they built up the Independent Labor Party as the intellectual reservoir of the Labor movement. Shoulder to shoulder they endured the whips and scorpions that always harass pacifists in war time. Together they came to high office—the guerdon of common service and individual attainment. After nearly half a century of such comradeship, they have now parted, and the manner of Snowden's parting speaks in true Yorkshire brusqueness of the cleavage in conviction, with but a perfunctory nod at the old association.

The tariff is the conviction upon which they have split. Snowden, steeped in Cobdenism, was the prime mover in the "agreement to disagree" which maintained the all-party complexion of Britain's National Government. It was the only possible terms in which he could square his beliefs with his duty to his country. With the passing of the emergency, however, his convictions again have free play, and they could not tolerate the protectionism that the Ottawa accords seem to foreshadow. So MacDonald has been left on his rock of office, lonelier than ever, while Snowden has taken his political faith into retirement. But neither of them will ever be able to live down the memory of the days when they constituted a team of two endowed with the strength of ten.

Five-Day Week Gains Ground

WHETHER the five-day work week will actually prove itself acceptable and practical to American industry in general may yet be a subject for speculation. But such moves as that of the General Motors Corporation to put this schedule into effect among the 10,000 to 15,000 employees of its general offices inevitably engage the attention of thousands, yes, millions, of other workers because of the hopes they arouse.

The action of this largest of the world's motorcar corporations is doubly significant because in that it is not accompanied by any reduction in salaries. This may be partly explained by the fact that a cut was made a year ago, but it nevertheless is reassuring. Presumably by coincidence it is announced at the same time that the Ford Motor Company, a high-wage pioneer, is revising its minimum down to $4 per eight-hour day—though this company still claims to have the highest general wage level in the industry.

From the first a major question has been whether pay would be reduced proportionately with hours. To maintain pay while reducing hours is equivalent to increasing the wage rate per hour. To keep the same rate per hour is only to spread employment among a greater number of workers—but that has its virtues now.

Many industrial firms are experimenting with the five-day week. A survey finished a few days ago by the National Industrial Conference Board showed it in operation in 114 out of 1503 manufacturing establishments queried, and nearly half of these stated their intention to continue the plan indefinitely. Among the larger companies adopting it is the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, whose president, Mr. Walter C. Teagle, is chairman of President Hoover's unemployment relief committee. At least two firms, the Kellogg Company of Battle Creek, Mich., and Pelican Paper Company of San Francisco, have found it possible to increase their wage rates per hour under a shorter week.

Of course, many adjustments and adaptations are necessary in applying a shortened work week to the many kinds of industries in modern society. At one extreme are certain manufacturing industries which, with only a fraction of their ordinary work, find it more economical and efficient to operate their plants a few days a week with everybody on deck and to close down the rest. At the other are certain public service industries, such as electric light plants, which must operate continuously but nevertheless can shorten the week for individuals by letting one man off one day, another the next, and so on.

Indeed, this staggering or spreading of employment has been, thus far, the chief objective of the shorter work week. But Mr. Harvey S. Firestone, chairman of the tire company that bears his name, has gone so far as to declare that in order to give work to at least one member of every family, "A five-day week of six-hour days is a practical necessity."

Every innovation of such plans will be watched with interest, and already the spread of the movement opens the prospect that it may in time contribute to a higher and freer standard of living.

Coöperative Oaks—and Acorns

"NO JOB too big, no job too small." This well-worn slogan is finding a new application in these days of increased cooperation. The size of those coöperative organizations which come in for most publicity indicates a widespread confidence that their method can solve basic problems of stupendous proportions. But the fact that this same method may be applied with success to smaller-scale difficulties gets less attention.

Nation's Business, however, reports that in Gary, Ind., the quandary in which the white-collared home owner without a job finds himself has been made a target of coöperative attack. Not by a vast financial organization in which the interests of an entire nation are involved, but by a regular home-town, neighborly get-together. Gary has set up its own "reconstruction corporation" to help hard-pressed home owners. A mortgage bureau has handled more than 1000 cases in which home owners faced the loss of their equities. In most instances friendly readjustments between borrowers and lenders have been made.

No job too big, no job too small—that is one of the selling points of this coöperative idea. Between nations, between sections of society or just between neighbors, it works with the same degree of efficacy. Nor does the existence of large-scale endeavor along this line preclude the operation of less imposing efforts. Rather, each attempt to alleviate distress aids all others, and each sows the seed of a further attempt. It is encouraging to know that no job is too big, but it is important to remember that no job is too small—for coöperation.

Malefactors and Motorcars

CRIME, aided and abetted by modern inventions, is becoming too rampant in Great Britain to be viewed with complacency by law-loving citizens of that country, to whose feeling for decency and fair play the increase in quick-get-away robberies accompanied by cowardly violence is traditionally abhorrent.

A vigorous editorial in the London Observer indicates no "defeatist" attitude on the part of Britons, nor any supine disposition calmly to hold up their hands at the behest of the desperate criminal. It recognizes "the new situation that has arisen as between society and those who would prey upon it," because of the easy facilities extended to the malefactor by the automobile and by the latest inventions of natural science which the ingenious and unscrupulous thief is quick to adopt. Then it makes a novel and striking suggestion.

This is that no person known to the police as criminal should be allowed to own, operate or ride in a motorcar. As his all-too-efficient means of escape the automobile has become just as much a part of the offender's equipment as the jimmy and the torch are that of the safebreaker's. Therefore, argues the Observer, the juxtaposition of such a person and a motorcar should be considered sufficient reason for his arrest. Every driving license should bear a photograph of its holder and no license should be granted to persons with prison records.

At first blush the proposal bears a Draconian severity, and the cry will be raised in some quarters that it might work hardship on the reformed ex-convict or even prevent the malefactor from entering upon some quite legitimate enterprise. It should not be impossible, however, to make provision, through parole boards or similar avenues, for such exceptional cases. And rather pertinently the point is taken that it is no greater hardship for the lawbreaker to use the street car or tram than it is for millions of his law-abiding fellow citizens.

Whatever may be thought of the practicability of the Observer's proposals, it is refreshing to note the apparent determination of Britishers to strike at the evil before it becomes deeply rooted, and to permit no procrastinating apathy to prevail whereby lawlessness may reach the point where it dares, openly and insolently, to flaunt its contempt of the rights of society.

Planting New Crops of Greatness

GEORGE WASHINGTON was a tree planter. He knew the intrinsic value of trees, as he knew their æsthetic value. He could appreciate the glint of the sun on verdant canopies with greater zest, knowing that while adding their beauty to the landscape his trees were engaged in the utilitarian work of soil and water conservation, climate stabilization, wild life protection, and lumber production with its concomitant of employment, distribution and sale. And so George Washington planted trees and watched them with an understanding eye; just as he planted and watched idealistic seeds in the soil of a young democracy.

This is the George Washington bicentennial year. The trees and the ideals he planted have yielded rich harvests. Arboreal America no less than social America is greatly indebted to the master of Mount Vernon and, led by the American Tree Association, is going about the business of paying a portion of the debt in a most logical way. Thousands of spades are flashing in the sun as an army of tree planters, enlisted under Washington's banner, march forth to battle against the enemies, erosion and waste. Thousands of tender young nurslings are putting down roots on newly planted hillsides. Thousands of school children are being instructed in the fundamentals of forestry. Thousands of adults are being newly awakened to the importance of trees.

The activities recorded in this effort to dot the countryside with living memorials to Washington are various and inspiring. Millions of trees are now growing where none grew before, with appropriate markers to perpetuate the name and the motives of the great planter whose work still goes on. There is something straightforward and simple and undisturbed in the appearance of a growing tree. There was something straightforward and simple and undisturbed in the essential caliber of the man whose work prompts the establishment of these memorial forests this year. And if America regains something of these three qualities as it bends its back to the calm task of tree planting, Washington's memory will have been even more fittingly honored.

Editorial Notes

By declining to avail himself of a $5000 federal appropriation for a motorcar for his personal use, Roy D. Chapin, Secretary of Commerce, himself an automobile manufacturer, affirms his belief that there should be a limit of some sort on free wheeling.

Conditions now happily passing have led a few writers recently to voice the suggestion that in troublous times sticking in a rut may have its advantages and lead to temporary contentment. Possibly so. A pig is contented, but who wants to be a pig?

The grocery store auction has come into being at Clarkston, Wash., with customers selecting the items on which they wish to bid. No doubt Father will welcome this opportunity of having the winter supply of hickory nuts come under the hammer.

An ardent American political fan, short of cash, recently sent four dozen eggs to help meet electioneering expenses. Nothing was said as to whether the eggs were to be poached or pitched.

Political Campaigns of Yesteryear

AFTER I have lighted the fire in the sitting-room fireplace these crisp autumn evenings and turned on the radio, Rosina can't understand why I tune in on the campaign speeches.

"Who wants to listen to politicians when there is an orchestra or a Shakespeare lecture on?" she asks.

"I do," I reply with brevity and a sense of finality that wasn't meant to sound quite so final.

Of course, I am not always listening to the exact political speeches which are coming in. Sometimes I am hearing those I heard thirty-five or forty years ago when I was a boy. But Rosina doesn't know that as she sits there darning socks. I remember one cold rainy night in the fall thirty-five years ago. The town hall in the little village of Constable was crowded so full that not another man, woman or child could have squeezed in. On one of the wooden benches, well toward the front of the old hall, sat an eleven-year-old boy and his father. What did it matter if it was raining hard outside and most of the audience had driven two or three miles in the mud to attend the meeting? Was not this the night which flaming posters on the store, the butter factory, the blacksmith shop, and the town hall proclaimed as the night of

GRAND POLITICAL RALLY AND MASS MEETING.
TORCHLIGHT PARADE.
Music by the Constable Band and Singing by
The Elm City Glee Club.
Come and hear the State and National issues discussed by Hon Frederick D. Kilburn and
Hon. Frederick G. Paddock.
The County Chairman will preside.

The small boy and his father had driven into town from the farm early. The father had brought with him a sputtering kerosene torch and joined the ranks of the Constable Marching Club. It seemed to rain harder as the darkness fell, but nothing less than a deluge would have put out the smoking torches of the marchers or extinguished the flame of party loyalty that was burning within them. Headed by the Constable Band, the marchers mobilized in the church sheds 300 strong.

At 7:30 the band blared, torches smoked and spattered grease on Sunday suits, and the parade was on. It zigzagged along the main street, down past the butter factory, up another street to the railroad station, on past the residence of the leading citizen, and, with a tremendous pounding of drums and crashing of cymbals, back to the town hall, which was aglow from red fire burning on the village green.

From a barouche, driven by the only colored man in town, alighted a galaxy of county and state candidates. They pushed their way in smiling pomposity between the rows of benches in the town hall and mounted the platform. Marchers and spectators of the parade surged in after them, filling every seat. In the rear of the room, men climbed on the backs of the benches and sat in the high windows. On the platform, there was much hand shaking, scraping of chairs, and moving of the table back and forth to find just the right spot for it. In the excitement, the American flag draped from the table lost its moorings at one corner.

Finally the candidates were seated and the meeting could begin. The band started to play "Marching Through Georgia" for the sixth time that evening, but the county chairman was on his feet, pounding the desk with a gavel even louder than Henry Brush could pound with his bass drum. The march through Georgia finally was halted and the county chairman cleared his throat. He gulped down a goblet of water and roared a "Friends and Fellow Citizens," which quieted the largest audience Constable had seen in four years.

The county chairman recalled the history of the United States from Washington to Cleveland. He fought the Revolution and Civil War through again and said some kind words for the Declaration of Independence. He told which party stood for prosperity and which for hard times, and wound up by settling a few questions like the tariff and the currency system. Amid a roar of applause the band started to march through Georgia again, but was silenced by the chairman.

"We will now hear the Elm City Quartet in campaign songs," he announced, as he mopped his perspiring forehead.

Four men stepped to the front of the platform, and after much fluttering and arranging of sheet music and clearing of throats sang:

The mills are astoppin'
And the markets are adroppin',
And we want yer, McKinley, yes we do;
The last four years of Grover,
Thank the Lord, are almost over,
And our hearts are aturnin', Mac, to you.

When the chorus

McKinley and Protection.
That is our selection,

had been sung for the fourth time, the applause and the quartet subsided and the county chairman introduced the first speaker of the evening, the Hon. Frederick D. Kilburn. After an hour of oratory, Mr. Kilburn was succeeded by the Hon. Frederick G. Paddock.

What few questions of statecraft, diplomacy and foreign policies had not been settled by the county chairman were settled by these two spellbinders. The glee club sang again, this time a touching ballad about one William Jennings Bryan sitting on a river bank and sadly singing, beginning:

Just before election, Mother,
I am sitting on the bank
Of Nebraska's great Platte River,
Turning on my silver crank.
Farewell Mother, you may never
In the White House see your son,
For in November I'll be buried
With my little silver gun.

The Elm City Quartet may not have been the greatest quartet in the world. I'm not sure Rosina would applaud it. The county chairman and the speakers of the evening were not Daniel Webster nor Abraham Lincoln, but for a spellbound small boy sitting five benches from the front, the music of that evening will echo sweetly through the years and the oratory go thundering down the corridors of memory. It may be that the radio campaign speeches of today will, too, but I'd be more certain of it if I didn't fall asleep once in a while and find that Rosina had put another stick of wood on the fire without waking me and had switched the radio to the civic symphony concert.

G. A. H.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"Detouring the Bread Line"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article by C. V. S. in your issue of Aug. 30 entitled "Detouring the Bread Line," impels me to "second the motion." For many years I have ardently wished that those who have used obstructive tactics in the fear that there was not enough work for all, could see the truth as we on the farms see it that there is no limit to the amount of work to be done.

There appears to be a very definite limit to the amount of work that farmers can hire done either directly or through the purchase of manufactured goods when our produce must pass through the hands of many toll takers in its preparation and transportation to distant points of consumption. There would appear to be enough work on farms to abolish the unemployment problem if the workers would work for what farmers could and would pay. Before saying there is not enough work to go around, let us visualize every farm looking like a park, and every farm home provided with all possible conveniences.

C. V. S. has happily pictured an example of a man who was willing to work for what the farmer could afford to pay. Placing more emphasis on better living conditions and less on "big money" by both farmers and city workers would increase the number of such cases. The author has artfully pointed out the sine qua non for success in such an arrangement, namely, people on each side of the bargain who are of a mental caliber to work together. It might be added that one reason such incidents are not more common is that people of that class are less frequently among the unemployed.

York, Neb. NAT. R. SIMMONS.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I happened to pick up a Christian Science Monitor. In glancing through its pages, my eyes caught the title, "Detouring the Breadline." I read it with interest, and the more I read, the more amusing the article became. I concluded it was the fancy of some city person who wrote for a living and had to find something to write about.

The more I thought about it the more interested I became. I wonder if anyone really thinks that a family could just pick up and start across country and find a place to live all provided—where milk and honey, catfish and fresh pork, melons and tomatoes can be picked up by any stranger that steps in and grabs an ax off an imaginary woodpile?

A family that camps on a farmer's land overnight is trespassing, if it be six miles from the highway or sixty. If a farmer's children had all moved to town in days of prosperity, the chances are that they will all be back before snow flies to put their feet under Dad's table, if he has any surplus whatever. I don't believe Mr. Crow was the sort of a man that would let a stranger push him out of his own corral when chore time comes. As to fixing harness—it all depends on the kind of job the city man is used to.

It seems this fellow Jim started out in melon season and wound up with a piece of fresh pork. Country people do not as a rule have ice when they are so far from a highway. Melon time is too hot to keep fresh meat of any kind over a day or two without it.

There are so many stories like "Crow's Neighbor" that deal with fancy, or what people would like to have happen. To beat this depression we have got to get down to where the seed is planted and work through to the harvest before we can realize any definite results.

Greeley, Colo. M. D. H.

[Editor's Note.—The article, "Detouring the Bread Line," came from a writer in a town of approximately 1000 persons.]

Some Observations on the Liquor Question

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the light of the great importance that was attached to the proposed repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution by the major political parties at their recent national conventions in Chicago, and in the light of the seemingly widespread belief that such action would restore prosperity, I am moved to write some of my impressions from observations as a newspaper man.

For the last fifteen years my work has been in one of the "wettest" suburbs in the Chicago area. Before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment there were forty-two saloons in this village, which had a population slightly in excess of 10,000, according to the federal census of 1920. The census of 1930 showed this same community with a population of a trifle less than 15,000.

At present, and for several years past, this village has somewhere between twenty and twenty-five licensed soft drink parlors. The number varies. Once in a while prohibition officers padlock one of them; occasionally the local government cancels a license for some misdemeanor, and sometimes one closes its doors voluntarily because it is not able to finance itself. These places are not unduly prosperous, although they pay only half the license fee formerly paid, and there are only half as many of them as there were of the old-fashioned saloons. An evidence of their lack of prosperity is their slowness to pay their annual license fees as they become due and the insistent demand on the part of all of them for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

These soft-drink saloons, as they are officially called, draw their patronage from a suburban area of approximately 200,000 inhabitants which surround this "wet" spot. Chicago is not counted, as the big city has 5000 soft drink parlors, as they are officially called in the metropolis. With all of this territory from which to draw patronage, they do not seem to be crowded, and drunken men on the street are a rarity. With the old-fashioned saloon, drunks were so common that they attracted no attention as they went reeling from one open door to another, singly or in droves.

This situation should refute the oft-made assertion that there is more intoxicating liquor consumed now than before prohibition became a law of the whole country. The soft-drink parlor or saloon is not patronized by the workingman. He cannot afford it. Prices are too high. If he drinks, he usually does so at home, where there is a constraint that was not felt in the saloon of olden days, which was mainly an institution for the purpose of selling men more liquor than they really wanted.

The people of this country who do not want to see the old-fashioned saloon, with all its attendant evils, restored should be alert to the dangers of the prevalent propaganda. The Monitor has done much to contradict false statements relative to the liquor question as they have been forced to the front in this and immediately preceding years, but the work must not be left to the Monitor alone.

Oak Park, Ill. ALBERT L. HALL.

Radio Restriction

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was very much interested in the editorial, "Checking Compulsory Radio," in last Monday's Monitor, as I have, like many others, I imagine, been long a sufferer from the inconsiderate use of radio instruments by others, and obliged to move out of two different neighborhoods during the past year on this account. The Lynn ordinance evidently indicates that for lovers of good music and, incidentally, of good manners, deliverance is at hand!

The ordinance, however, I am sure, is quite too liberal as to distance the sound is permitted to carry. This might be all right if one lived on a 150-foot street, but what about the man who lives on a forty or fifty-foot street?

I am a lover of the radio properly used, but its enemy when used in such a manner as to annoy your neighbor! I am sorry to say that we have too few ordinances throughout the country generally against such nuisances. One has positively no redress in consequence, and should one have the temerity to speak to the neighbor about the matter, he is usually indignant at the presumption.

Foreign countries seem to do better in this regard. In Lisbon, Portugal, I understand they have a fine of $5 for every case where the sound from a radio reaches beyond the middle of the street. I think this should be the extreme limit in every case where a radio may be used anywhere.

Concluding, I would suggest that manufacturers and broadcasters look into this question of the "neighbor," as the very thought of this wonderful invention (when improperly used) becoming a nuisance is not a very pleasant one.

Orlando, Fla. G. M. DOUGLASS.